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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2-39 P.M. 1907.				
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
12th "	ARABIA	7903		
19th "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
26th "	PERSIA	7951		
2nd Nov†	MACEDONIA	10512	BRITANNIA	6925
9th "	OCEANA	6610		
16th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9651
23rd "	EGYPT	7912		
30th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509		
14th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6808
21st "	ARABIA	7903		
28th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
11th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th "	OCEANA	6610		
25th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7568	VICTORIA	6522
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th "	ARCADIA	6603		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7568	BRITANNIA	6925
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	CALEDONIA	7568	MOOLTAN	9651
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7568	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6808
9th "	CALEDONIA	7568		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		

† Proceeds to Plymouth, London, and passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnos	31st Oct. 1907
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. "
DUMBEA	8,000	Boyer	26th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. "
NERA	8,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. "

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DUMBEA	8,000	Boyer	11th Oct. 1907.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	8th Nov. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Dec. "

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BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	16th "
ASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	26th Nov.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Cathcart, R.N.R.	8126	16th "
ORCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	3rd Dec.
MOINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	17th "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	7th Jan. '08.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3169	31st " "
MANILLA	J. Thomson	5091	13th Feb. "

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FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 7th Oct.	11 a. m.	P. D & O.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 10th Oct.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 11th Oct.	7 a. m.	(direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 7th Oct., calling as Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mohomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th Oct., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mohomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 26th October.

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DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	3301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4593	M. Dabcovich	16th "
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5550	A. de Petris	25th Dec.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE and Brindisi are available for two years,

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
F. FERDINAND	6046	O. Matcovich	25th Oct.

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Sassoon House, 83, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure, 1907
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	5th Oct.	16th Oct.
RIOJUN MARU	...	T. Iriswa	14th Oct.	27th Oct.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	23rd Oct.	6th Nov.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	3rd Nov.	17th Nov.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	13th Nov.	27th Nov.
YETORFU MARU	...	K. Sato	26th Nov.	8th Dec.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	4th Dec.	18th Dec.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	17th Dec.	30th Dec.
MOZORO MARU	...	....	25th Dec.	8th Jan.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	7th Jan.	19th Jan.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	11,050,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	2,500,000

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

Re ESTATE OF FRAMJI DORABJI, DECEASED

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of FRAMJI DORABJI, late of Bombay, Parsee Solicitor, deceased, (who died on the 21st day of January, 1907, and whose Will was proved by Mr. GUSTADJI SORABJI BHARUCHA, one of the two Executors therein named, on the 26th day of September, 1907), are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts or claims to the said Executor at the Offices of the Undersigned, his Solicitors, on or before the 15th day of November, 1907, AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that after that date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Framji, Dorabji deceased, amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice, and that he will not be liable, for the assets or any part thereof so distributed, to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not then have had notice.—Dated the 4th day of October, 1907.

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for Mr. Gustadji Sorabji Bharucha.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 12 of 1906.

Petition for Probate of a True Copy of the last Will and Testament of ATMARAM PANDARINATH MASTEKAR, a Kshatrya by Caste, late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, a Clerk in the service of G. I. P Railway Company's Audit Office, residing at the Corner of Khatarali Cross Lane and Thakurdwar Road, out side the Fort, a widower, deceased.

NARAYEN KASHINATH, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, Government Pensioner, a Kshatrya by caste, residing at Kitchen Garden Lane, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

Vs.

HARISCHANDRA PANDARINATH MASTEKAR, of Bombay, Hindoo, Kshatri inhabitant, brother of the abovenamed deceased residing at the Corner of Khatarali Cross Lane and Thakurdwar Road, outside the Fort, Pensioner.....Defendant.

WHEREAS by an order made in the above Suit on the 22nd day of February 1907, it was ordered *inter alia* that the defendant should pay to the plaintiff his costs of this Suit taxed at Rs. 4,742-1-8.

And whereas by a Warrant of sale, dated the 16th day of July, 1907, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, all the right, title and interest of the Defendant Harischandra Pandarinath in the land and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say :—

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate at the Corner of the Khatarali Cross Lane, Thakurdwar Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 272 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 140, New No. 1127, Old Survey No. 326, and New Survey No. 366, and Assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under C. Ward No. 4978, and Street No. 1, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the East by Khatarali Lane, on or towards the West by the house of Shivlal Motiram, on or towards the North by Thakurdwar Road, on or towards the South by the house of Narayen Sadoba.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on TUESDAY, the 12th day of November, 1907, at the hour of 3-30 O'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, to the highest bidder, and without reserve, the right, title and interest of the said Defendant as aforesaid in the said land and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said order costs of previous execution and of the said Warrant of sale.

Intimation is given that the Court does not Warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forth with when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff, on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff —Dated this 3rd day of October, 1907.

EUST FERRERS NICHOLSON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. SMETHAM, BYRNE & Co.,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of JOSHI THAKER-JI BHIMJI, late of Bombay, Sindhwa Sarasvat Brahmin, originally inhabitant of Jam Salaya, Kathiawar, deceased.

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3. KUBER GIRDHAR, a Cloth Merchant, residing at Barabai Mohalla, outside the Fort of Bombay .. Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Seven and in the Seventh year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The seal of the High Court, at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 28th day of September, 1907.
MESSRS. DIKSHIT DHANJIBHA & SOONDERDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 4.

The following is the official rainfall reported for the week ending yesterday. The only important change in the pressure distribution during the week has been a gradual development of the area of low pressure in the south of the Bay. This has caused winds to become northerly at the head of the Bay from the 1st of the month and rainfall has accordingly ceased in North-East India and skies have cleared. An area of low pressure appeared over the central districts of the West Coast on the 28th September and seemed to be associated with a feeble advance of the monsoon in the south of the Arabian Sea. Rainfall was in consequence fairly abundant in Bombay Deccan and South India up to 2nd October, and in the latetr area as well as in South Burma it became general on the 3rd idem under the influence of the area of pressure in the Bay.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 4TH OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 4th October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—No rain has fallen in this district. Winds are blowing from westerly to north-westerly direction. The sky is cloudless. The day temperature was 6° above normal at Delhi and the night temperature 5° above it at Sirsa. The saturation in the atmosphere is slightly less than usual.

United Province.—This district has been rainless. The prevailing winds are south-westerly to north-westerly. The sky is cloudless. Yesterday's maximum was 6° to 8° higher than usual through-out this district and the minimum was 5° higher at Jhansi. The air is much drier than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—No rain has fallen in this district. Calms and north-westerly winds prevail generally. The sky is cloudless. Maximum temperature was 4° higher than usual at Jaipur and the moisture in the atmosphere was approximately normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—No rain has fallen in these districts. The direction of air movement is north-easterly at Deesa, Ahmedabad and Bhavanagar Para and north-westerly at Neemuch, Bhuj, Dwarka, Veraval, Rajkot and Surat. Indore recorded calm. Yesterday's maximum temperature was from 1° to 10° higher than usual throughout these districts and the minimum 4° to 6° lower at Bhuj, Ahmedabad and Deesa. Humidity is about normal at Veraval and much less than usual in other places.

Central Provinces.—This district has had no rain. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Jubbulpore, Akola and Amraoti and south-westerly to north-westerly at Raipur, Nagpur, Khandwa and Saugor. The sky is free from clouds. Weather during the day time was from 3° to 7° hotter than usual throughout this district and last night's minimum was 4° to 5° cooler at Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Raipur. The air is much drier than usual.

Konkan.—No rain has fallen at any station. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Bombay and Ratnagiri while Mormugao and Karwar recorded calm. The sky is moderately clouded everywhere. The temperature and humidity are both aproximately normal.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—No rain has fallen at any station. Winds are southerly at Ahmednagar and Bijapur and north-westerly at Sholapur. All other stations recorded calm. Weather during the day time was 4° to 8° hotter than usual at Hyderabad, Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Malegaon and last night's minimum was fairly normal. The air is much drier than usual at Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Weather over the country lying to the south of latitude 12° and also in Ceylon is slightly unsettled. No rain beyond a few local showers is likely in the Konkan and over Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

Arabian Sea.—The Mail Steamer "Peninsular" left Aden on the 29th September and experienced up to longitude 55° E. calms and light south-easterly to south-westerly winds and occasional passing clouds; thence to longitude 62° E. calms and light southerly and south-westerly winds and gentle north-westerly winds and slight south-westerly swell; thence to arrival in Port this morning moderate to gentle north-easterly winds and fine weather.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 4th October was 29,832. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 13ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometor 80 deg. F, will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	10
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comarkhadi and Dongri	0	1	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	2	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	1	2	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	11
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	17
Total	5	7	114
Total plague deaths to date	141,670		
Same date last year	3	4	94

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
6	6

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

OCTOBER 3rd 1907.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	32	62	2
B	229	2122	13
C	18	88	1
D	92	33	0
E	125	66	0
F & G	56	10	0
Total to date	523	479	16
Total rats killed			926

FATHER VAUGHAN described at a meeting at the Mansion House, Dublin, a dream he had had. He fancied he saw in one of the outer courts of Heaven a well-known London gambler pacing to and fro in search of a pal, but none such came. At last he went to St. Peter, and, confessing that it was by cheating that he had passed through, he begged for a week-out ticket to see how his old friends were doing down below. There he found a crowd of well-known betting men and women in a low and suffocating room all being forced to play bridge with no stakes and in dead silence. The passion to play awoke in him; he drew forth his return ticket to Heaven, played, and lost. The return ticket was secured by a fashionable society woman, who was known to be a confirmed cheat. She dashed with the return ticket from the gambling saloon, making for the iron gates. There she was met by Satan, who, after congratulating her on her luck, pointed to the words "Not transferable."

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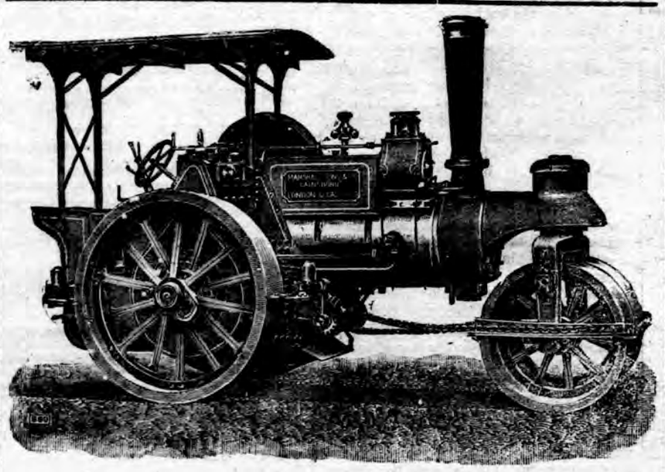

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25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 12	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
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A POLICY THAT SPEAKS.

BEFORE proposing or LIFE INSURANCE, the Public are invited to have a peep into a Policy of the MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, wherein the cash surrender values, paid up values, etc., along with other conditions of the Policy are distinctly laid down for different systems and different ages.

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Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
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INSECT STINGS.

A proved preventive of all insect bites.

For Residents and Travellers in the East where the mosquito makes life unbearable.

Per Bottle Re. 1.

SOLE AGENTS:

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55, ESPLANADE,
AND
52, WALKESHWAR ROAD.

NOW READY.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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NEURALGIA, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-ache, Cramps, Burns, Pains in Joints and Back, Cuts, Wounds, Ring-worm, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Swellings, Scalds, Boils, Erysipelas, Chillbains, Bronchities, Stiff Neck, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Mosquitto Bites, Paralysis-Corns, Piles, Bruises, &c., &c., if you use

THILUM.

SOLD EVERY WHERE

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

CROFT MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

FOR SALE

BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B G.," care of this Office.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited with any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 46, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR . . .

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S.

Icilma

Natural Beauty is the perfection of Beauty. The exquisite Icilma Specialities restore the skin to its natural purity and keep it cool, clear and soft in all climates.

Icilma Fluor Cream is entirely different to all other preparations for it contains neither oil, grease, animal fat, nor harmful salts but owes its wonderful beautifying powers to the well-known Icilma Natural Water.

Icilma Fluor Cream is a snowy deliciously perfumed cream; it cleanses, cools and softens the skin; it prevents roughness, redness and sunburn; it cannot grow hair. For preserving the dainty tints of the complexion and preventing the objectionable "shine" when warm it is unequalled. To men it is a soothing delight after shaving. The delightful sense of freshness which its unique natural elements impart and its soothing healing action render it a necessity to all who wish to preserve a natural complexion in hot or variable climates. Invaluable against Prickly Heat and Insect Bites.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE BEST HAIR TONIC—KESHRANJAN—WHY ?

Because.—

KESHRANJAN is just the thing for—Allaying all irritation of Brain, cells and nerves.

It is just the thing for—Restoring the Hair.

It is just the thing for—Promoting the Growth of the Hair.

It is just the thing for—Arresting the Fall of the Hair.

It is just the thing for—Strengthening the Hair roots.

It is just the thing for—Removing Dandruff.

It is just the thing for—Toilet purposes.

It is just the thing for—the Pleasure Season.

It is as Refreshing as a Virgin's Kiss.

It is as Pleasant as an Angel's Song.

Small Phial...Re. 1 0 0; Packing & Postage Ans. 5.
Do. 3 Phial Rs. 2 8 0 Do. Do. Ans. 11.

OUR SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES:—Cures Diabetes, insipidus and mellitus. It entirely removes general weakness, excretion of large quantity of urine having a faint apple-like odour and a high *Specific gravity* dryness and harshness of skin, constipation, constant thirst, failure of general health with a sense of burning in palms and soles, diminution in weight, slight oedema of legs, chloroform-like smell of breath, sponginess of gums constant sense of sinking at stomach, with voracious appetite, acid eructation, drowsiness of spirit, &c. Price per two boxes with a phial of oil. Rs. 5. Packing and postage. As. 10.

OUR SONITA SODHAK Cures Black and White Leprosy, burning sensation in the palm of the hands and the soles of the feet, swelling of nose, ears and tips of finger, loss of sensation, and heaviness of body, black spots over the skin, paleness and weakness of body, &c. Price for a fortnight, Rs. 4; packing and postage. As. 11.

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Government Medical Diploma-Holder,
M.C.S (Paris), S.M.C.I., and M.S.A.S. (London), &c.
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FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c.

EDWIN MILLS & SON, BURNLEY, England.

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PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR, patented in England and India by His Majesty's Royal letters patent.

Price complete with case Rs. 6

The neatest and most comfortable Pince Nez for protecting the eyes from the dangerous Tropical Sun.

As necessary to the Traveller as his Topee.

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET ON APPLICATION TO THE INVENTORS.

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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & RANGOON

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S. ROSE & CO.'S SECOND Album of Popular Songs.
SONGS 100 SONGS.
Words and Music Complete.
Price 12 Annas.

S. ROSE & Co.'s ALBUM 2nd OF PIANOFORTE SOLOS
Contains 41 good Solos.
Price 12 Annas.

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FRANCIS & DAY'S 26 Comic Annual.
REEDER & WALSH'S 11 Comic Annual.
SHEARD'S 32 Comic Annual.
FELDMAN'S 12 Song Annual.
All the above Annuals, Annas 10 each.

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Annas 10 each.
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CHAPPELL'S 152 Dance Annual.
FELDMAN'S 12 Dance Annual.

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FORT, BOMBAY.

Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons.

For Typewriters.

WANTED.

BY a Young Man, Age 27, of fairly decent appearance, to meet a Young Lady, with a view to matrimony. Must be fairly good looking. All replies treated confidentially.

R. T. S.,
Care of this Paper.

SAFES,

RECOMMENDED BY

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT,

have stood the horrid tests of recent

CHUKLA & SITARAM BUILDING TERRIFIC FIRES.

That's all. No bogus test necessary.

Being 40 per cent. CHEAPER, our SAFES are largely used by Various Governments, Native States Railways, Municipalities, Public Works Depts., Banks, Factories, &c.

CATALOGUE & PRICE-LIST ON APPLICATION.

HARICHAND MANCHHARAM & SON,
138, GULALWADI, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED.

A very large Assortment of most powerful and elegant

BINOCULARS AND OPERAGLASSES,

also English-made

MOTOR GOGGLES.

Most decent in Appearance, suitable for Hot Climate, of the BEST QUALITY.

CAN BE HAD OF

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
7, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite General Post Office.
PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Linga 938 tons Captain R. J. Rickford sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Cardium 3,913 tons Captain W. Daniel will sail today for Aruse Bay via Colombo in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N Co's, steamer Sirsa 1,674 tons Captain C. Emmett will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr. Heerji and 8 deck passengers.

THE steamer Caspian 2,317 tons, Captain D. Young, will sail to-morrow for Karachi.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's, steamer Ujjina, 3,426 tons Captain C. R. Kendall, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Molikefela 3,110 tons Captain K. Schwarz will sail to-day for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 3rd October, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—October 4.

Armand Behic	3264 Guieuneth	Marseilles	5-10 M M & Co
Capri	2786 Belsito		P & R S N Co
Caspian	2317 Young		J M & Co
Cardium	3913 Daniel		W & A Graham & Co
P de of Monaco	3457 Ha re		Shaw Wallace & Co
Cashpara	1356 Morris on		M M & Co
Ipswich	1		Shah S N Co
Ledmoore	2124 Hodgson	Calcutta	M M & Co
Molikefela	3110 Schwarz		Glade & Co
Ujjina	3 47 McLennan Turner		M M & Co
Ouligunta	1675 Hill		M M & Co
Peninsular	2919 Palmer		P & O Co
Sunctoria	2178 Word		Bombay Co
Shahnoor	760 Foster		Shah S N Co
Shahjehan	3506 Davison		Shah S N Co
Shah Rotam	3751 Davison		Shah S N Co
Shah Ameer	1922 Pilling		Shah J M Co
Shah Nasir	2 58 Grant		Shah N N Co
Sedrated	2 617 Learson		F E Campbell & Co
Ujina	3426 Kendal		M M & Co
Warora	2565 Reddock		M M & Co.

VESSELS IN DOCK—October 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Shah Nawaz	3521	Baldoin	Jeddah	10-10	The Shah S N Co
G	Ahmadi	1949	Hughes	R S Ports	5-10	B & P S N Co
K	Ticho	3299	Mackiren	Hut via K'chi	5-10	P M & Co
M	Orleans	3586	Tanquet	Aden	5-10	P & O Co
O	Sahadari	529	Pakeera	Repairing	N F	Bo S N Co
P	King Robs	2334	Saunders	Mostyn Dock	12-10	P & O Co
Q	Monsoori	1735	Geddie	R S Ports	1-10	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Pusani	552	Esmail	B'nagar	5-10	Bo S N Co
Sabarmati	524	Mahomed	K'chi	5-10	Bo S N Co

M W D

Siros	1675	Kendall	Calcutta	3-10	M M & Co
		Offside Q			
Puri	548	Ahmed	N F		Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Castalia	4061	Blight	Liverpool	6-10	W & A G & Co
4	Drumcondra	2964	Taylor	Antwerp	5-10	W & A G & Co
6	Oce n Prince	3288	Lambert	Philadelphia	5-10	R A Wyllie
9	Cashcliffe	3512	Pottinger	Dublin	12-10	W & A G & Co
10 & 11	Devonshire	4785	Hide	Shanghai	15-10	P & O Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	15-10	P & O Co
14	Baldale	1912	Bo n	Jedda	7-10	G Jeewanjee
15	Shah Allum	1917	Davies	Steam	8-10	Shah S N Co

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Peninsular s	Palmer	Aden, Sept 27

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Amaryllis s	Leak	Calcutta
	Gadsby s	Clark	Veraval, &c
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi
	Stanley Forbes s	Henderson	Gonos, &c

The following vessels obtained their particulars yesterday :—

Steamer Ujina, Kendall, for Calcutta
" Caspian, Young, for Karachi
" Sirsa, Emmett, for Calcutta, &c
" Cardium David for Aruse Bay
" Molikefela, Schwarz, for Calcutta, &c

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Castalia s—15 bales wool, L Tricomji; 56 bales cotton fly and waste, P H Chinoy and Co; 1,200 lbs silk kukoon, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,007 cwt myrabolams, W Booher, 90 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 398 bales wool, C Nanji; 157 bales wool and goat hair, A H Mahomed and Co; 49 bales cotton waste S Ramji; 13 bales wool, M Ramgopal; 585 cwts myrabolams A Khimji; 56 bales wool, R Molcobhoy

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—104 cwts myrabolams, W Booher; 12 bales twist, W A Graham and Co,

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—25 bales hemp, S Reeve and Co; 1982 cwts condiments, Maneckji Pocnjiaji and Co., 4 bales silk waste A Abdoolabhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Cashmere s—2,000 cwt linseed A Dreyfus and Co; 50 cwt cottonseed, Nowrojee Bros.

FOR HULL.

Tycho s—3,000 cwt myrabolams, and 4,000 cwt cottonseed G Madhavji and Co.

Cashcliffe s—6,000 cwt wheat Tanday and Co; 14,000 cwt cottonseed, 2,000 cwt mowrassed and 2,000 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwt cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Dromedary s—4,000 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cashcliffe s—200 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devonshire s—178 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devonshire s—242 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 28 bales twist, Framji Bros and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Sagaing s—20 bales wool, M & Ahmej;

THE LATEST VALUATION OF THE

NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE

APPENDS

ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH

and enabled the Directors to declare a REVERSIONARY BONUS in the New Series equivalent to 33% of the Premiums paid on each policy during the Quinquennium, as compared with 27% in 1896 and 30% in 1901. This is the

LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY

and may be regarded as

A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.

For full particulars apply to

O. C. B. WIMBUSH, MANAGER,
89, Apollo Street.

Agents Wanted.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *October 3.*] [BOMBAY, *October 4.*

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	82 1/2		un chgd
2½ do. Rentes	94 1/4		un chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan	99 1/2	1/4	
3½ do. Govt. Securities	64 9/16		un chgd
Bar Silver in London	30 11/16		1/8
Do. do. 2 months' hence	30 7/8		1/8
Do. in New York	66 1/2		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris	25·13	1/8	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·46 3/4	1/4	
Do. do. do. New York	4·85 1/2		1/4
Discount Bank of England Rate	4½	since	15 Aug
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	4	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4 1/4	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1/2	1/8	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4 2/4		un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	3		un chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3 1/8		3

Amount withdrawn from Bank of England £100,000 for various places.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... ... Is. 3 3/4d. unchgd.

Mails.—The Bombay Mails of 21st instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday evening.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£37,100,000	Dec.	£1,700,000
Public Deposits	...£ 6,600,000	Dec.	£700,000
Other Deposits	...£43,800,000	Dec.	£1,500,000
Government Securities	£14,200,000	unchanged.	
Other Securities	...£20,900,000	Inc.	£200,000
Notes and Gold	...£25,600,000	Dec.	£2,400,000

The Bank's Reserve is 49o/o of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	... ...	...	Moderate demand
Futures	... ...	...	Steady.
East Indian	... ...	...	Quiet.
Manchester	... ...	...	Steady.
Total Sales	... ...	...	7,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export		...	600 "
Imports	... ...	...	...
Mid-Americans	... ...	...	6·54 —10
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		...	10 —1/16

Future Delivery Prices—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·96 —07	5·93 —07	5·91 —07	5·91 —06

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July
5·91 —07	5·92 —07	5·93 —06	5·93 —07	5·93 —07

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	26,000 bales.
Do. do. last year	...	40,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	...	5 000 "
Do. to Continent	... ...	...

Spot Cotton—11·35 —05

Future—Month of Dec. 10·81 —04

Declined early owing to weak cables and partially advanced later in consequence of official weather reports considered unfavourable.

Do. do. of Mar. 10·93 —05

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton.—11 7/16 —1/16

Futures—Month of December ... 10·85 —05

Do. do. January ... 10 89 —05

Closing Tone of Futures.—Easy.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	... ...	d. 6
F. G. Broach	... ...	d. 5 57/64
Good Broach	... ...	d. 5 29/32
Fine Bhownagger	... ...	d. 5
F. G. Bhownagger	... ...	d. 4 59/64
Good Bhownagger	... ...	d. 4 29/32
Fine Oomras	... ...	d. 5
F. G. Oomras	... ...	d. 4 59/64
Good Oomras	... ...	d. 4 29/32
Good M. G. Oomras	... ...	d. 4 29/32
Fine M. G. Oomras	... ...	d. 5
Fine Belatti	... ...	d. 4 29/32
Good Belatti	... ...	d. 4 29/32
Fine Bengals	... ...	d. 3 29/32
F. G. Bengals	... ...	d. 3 29/32
Good Bengals	... ...	d. 3 29/32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger	... ...	d. 5
Good Khandeish	... ...	d. 4 29/32
F. G. Khandeish	... ...	d. 4 29/32

H W P D

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—39 1/4—New-Terms—Oct.-Nov.—London—Value—Canal.

Tone of Wheat.—Firmer.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs., 85% ex-ship 55½ March-April.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85o/o ex-ship 54 April-May—H. A. & D. Sellers—Canal.

Brown Cawnpore 53½ April-May—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed—Firmer.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47½ Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Done—Canal.

Tone of Linseed—Firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1/2 unchgd.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 4s. 3½d.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
2 Boxes Gold	Rs. 1,85,620	London	Peninsular	Yokohama Bank
3 Boxes Gold Bullion	5,60,840	Do	Do	National Bank
3 Boxes Gold Bullion	1,15,300	Do	Do	Bank of Bombay
1 Box Sovs	45,000	Do	Do	International Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullion Sovs	76,900 / 63,000	Do	Do	Hongkong Bank
7 Bags Sovs... Gold Coins... Rs	11,429 / 9,921 / 4,300	Jeddah	Shah Allum	Sundry Natives
1 Bundle Sovs	4,500	Muscat	Goalpara	Mack-Mackenzie & Co
Rupees	1,300			
1 Bundle Rs.	1,000	Abbas	Do	Do

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [4TH OCTOBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The prevailing rates were T. T. 1s. 4d. Demand 1s. 4 1-32d., and Three Months' Sight Bills 1s. 4d., with only a few transactions passing for Demand for the mail, otherwise there was no business done. The fall in silver has affected Far Eastern rates, which are easier than heretofore.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... ...	1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	... ...	1s. 4 1/32d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 1/4d.
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 4 7/16d.
Do. 2 months' sight—France		170 1/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		120
Hongkong—30 days' sight	..	163
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	150
Shanghai—30 days' sight	...	222

Government Paper :—

The paper market was quiet at 97 for Cash and 96-14 for Settlement, at which rates it opened and closed without any business passing. The Calcutta quotations are unchanged. We quote :—

Cash	... ...	Rs. 97·0
1st Settlement	... ...	" 96 14

Bullion :—

The Silver market is down by an eighth both ways, the quotations for Ready and Forward being 30 11-16d. and 30 7-8d., respectively, with New York showing a sympathetic decline of a quarter to 66 1-2. The local market is in an unsettled condition, having opened *ex* duty at 78-3 for next settlement, advanced to 78-5, and declined at the close at 78-2. Bar gold rates are as under.

We quote :—

		Ls	a.	p
English Bar Gold	... ...	24	0	0
Australian Bar Gold	... ...	24	0	0
Bombay Bar Gold	... ...	23	15	6
English Shield Sovereigns	... ...	15	5	6
English Dragon Sovereigns	... ...	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	...	78	2	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	...	78	2	0
Ditto 2nd "	...	78	4	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	23,41,000	.....
Other Deposits	3,52,000	.....
Sundries	70,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	4,000
Other Authorised Securities	10,05,000	.....
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	.....	96,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	3,20,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	18,52,000	.....
Bullion	.....	35,000
Balance with other Banks	.....	6,06,000
Sundries	5,000	.....
Cash	6,14,000	.....

Council Bills :—

At the weekly bidding on Wednesday last 30 lakhs was offered, and the whole amount was allotted in bills at 1s. 4d., tenderers at this rate receiving 8 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 30,60,000, and the amount to be allotted next week is again 30 lakhs.

The mail of the 20th September brings £70,000 silver and £100,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	Rs. 24,40,000
Bombay	... ...	" 6,80,000
Madras	... ...	" 3,40,000
Total		...Rs. 44,60,000

The mail of the 27th September brings £80,000 silver and £110,000 gold for Bombay, and £50,000 silver and £20,000 gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	... ...	Rs. 19,20,000
Bombay	... ...	" 11,70,000
Madras	... ...	" 1,70,000
Total		...Rs. 32,60,000

The mail of the 4th October brings £140,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	... ...	Rs. 13,50,000
Bombay	... ...	" 11,70,000
Madras	... ...	" 4,70,000
Total		...Rs. 30,00,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1906-07.	Bales 1905-06.	Bales Difference
Receipts from 27th to 30th Sept ...	4,334	2,329	+ 2,005
Receipts from 1st Oct. 1906 to 30th Sept. 1907	30,84,229	25,51,761	+ 5,32,468
Shipments from 27th to 30th Sept— Europe ...	5,991	8,421	— 2,440
China ...	163	11,931	— 11,765
Japan ...			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	6,157	20,362	— 14,20
Total Shipments from 1st Oct 1906 to 30th Sept. 1907— Europe ...	12,27,253	9,57,043	+ 2,65,213
China ...	41,430	25,263	+ 16,167
Japan ...	6,27,915	4,23,479	+ 204,436
Coast Ports ...	60,425	...	...
Total ...	19,81,023	14,39,016	+ 5,22,010
Afloat in Harbour— Europe...	10,323	3,593	+ 6,730
China ...	951	1,754	— 803
Japan ...			
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 31st August 1907—20,377 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 30th June 1907—22,207 bales.

	Bales 1907.	Bales 1906.	Bales Difference.
Receipts from 1st to 3rd October 1907.	3,487	1,086	+ 2,401
Receipts from 1st to 3rd October 1907.	.....	.....	.....
Shipments from 1st to 3rd October 1907, Europe ...	17,561	1,686	+ 15,875
China ...			
Japan ...	1,378	3,099	— 1,721
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	18,939	4,787	+ 14,152
Shipments from 1st to 3rd October 1907.			
Europe ...	17,561	1,686	+ 15,875
China ...	.....	.....	.....
Japan ...	701	1,604	— 903
Coast Ports ...	677	1,496	— 819
Total ...	18,939	4,787	+ 14,152
Afloat in Harbour— Europe ...	1,280	3,311	— 2,031
China ...			
Japan ...	200	1,489	— 1,289
Coast Ports ...			

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1907	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	...	...	...
Central India	...	...	10
Barsee and Nuggur ...	...	...	...
Berars	110	110	32
Central Provinces ...	...	...	213
Total Oomras...	110	110	254
Dholleras	170	170	332
Broach	...	...	...
Compta and Dharwar.	1,469	1,469	147
Westerns	195	195	55
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	1,113	1,113	62
Bengals, Rajputana...	311	311	...
Sind	225	225	...
Punjabs	25	25	29
American	...	...	94
Egyptian	...	...	...
Other Sorts	...	...	...
Totals ...	3,487	3,487	1,086

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The Home markets have again fluctuated during the past week. Up to Tuesday a somewhat steadier feeling was apparent, but on the publication of the Bureau report and Ginners' report on Wednesday, the New York market gave way 20 points, these reports being considered as "bearish." We fail to see the bearishness of the figures given in either case, but "bear" influence undoubtedly predominates at present in the Home markets. To-day's telegrams report a further small decline in New York.

We give below our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets according to the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
LIVERPOOL—			
Spot	...6·79	... 6·54	... —25
Futures, Oct.-Nov.	...6·93	... 6·93	... —10
Do. Jan.-Feb.	...6·02	... 5·91	... —11
NEW YORK—			
Spot	11·90	... 11·35	... —55
Futures, Dec.	10·93	... 10·81	... —12
Do. March	11·17	... 10·98	... —19
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot	... 11 1/2	...11 7/16	—1/16
Futures, Dec.	... 11·00	... 10·85	—15
Do. Jan.	New position.		

The continued absence of rain in most of the cotton growing districts has caused increasing firmness in the local market throughout the past week. The market may now be taken as a "weather' one and subject more to weather conditions ruling from day to day than to the fluctuations at Home. At the same time any steadiness in the Home markets would mean a further advance here, *unless rain falls*, though a decline would probably have little permanent effect so long as rain holds off. Great nervousness is apparent, and the market fluctuates almost hourly, but the tendency is invariably towards higher rates after any decline, and we see no likelihood of the market returning to its normal condition until the worst is realised, or general rain sets in. Of the latter there seems little probability at present. Prices on the week show an advance of Rs. 9 to Rs. 11 per candy in New Crop, and even at the advance sellers are scarce. Bengals are very firmer. Exporters have shown no inclination to buy at present, but no doubt a considerable amount of forward business in Surats has already been done, and covering may occur at any moment, particularly if rates continue to advance. The market closes nervous and excited.

In ready cotton a better business has been put through during the week. Exporters have taken Bengals, Khandeish and Kadi ginned and two or three good lines of the descriptions have been done, while mills have been fairly good buyers of most styles. Rates are steady.

Crop accounts this week are unsatisfactory. Rain is urgently needed. General rain (of which at present there is no indication) might yet relieve the position.

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	282	nominal.
Good M. G. Broach	272	"
Fine " Nagpur Kampti	242/44	nominal.
" " Damanguam-Pulgaum	235/36	"
" " Khangaum-Akola	227	"
" " Amraoti	227	"
" " Muttis	214	"
F.G.M.G. Khandesh	209	"
Fine M. G. "	217½	"
" " Bengals	215	"
F. G. H. G.	202	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	... ...		Quiet.
Estimated Sales	... ...		8,000 baler.
Total Imports	... ...		4,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
5·96 —02	5·90 —02	5·88 —03	5·88 —02	5·88 —03

M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
5·90 —02	5·91 —04	5·91 —03	5·91 —02

FREIGHTS.

The market remains stagnant, and there is practically no enquiry from shippers. Ready boats have found great difficulty in filling up, both here and in Karachi, even at low rates.

The rates quoted for October and forward business remain unchanged, but as hardly any booking has taken place for this and the next month, there is no immediate prospect of chartering steamers though, in the event of rains, a general improvement may be expected.

From Bombay the s.s. "John Hardie" is reported fixed at 18s. 6d. deadweight for October loading.

The "Northumbria" was chartered at the end of last week from Karachi to p. p. at 16s. one, 16s. 6d. two ports, and since then the s.s. "Hermiston" at 15s. 3d. one, 15s. 9d. two p. p., both for October loading.

Our market closes very weak.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	... ...	74,755 cwts.
Linseed	... ...	9,764 "
Rapeseed	... ...	11,281 "
Gingellyseed	... ...	4,108 "
Poppyseed	... ...	3,444 "
Groundnuts	... ...	749 "
Castorseed	... ...	29,609 "
Rice	... ...	18,704 "
Myrabolams	... ...	1,470 "
Cottonseed	... ...	15,584 "
Mowrassed	... ...	23,441 "
Gram	... ...	6,069 "
Joowar	... ...	3,235 "
Maize	... ...	Nil

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nearly all seed markets and wheatmarket excited owing to absence of rain.

Linseed :—

The market is strong and native speculators are buying owing to anticipated higher prices on account of want of rain. We quote :—

Ready	... ...	Rs. 8 2 0 R. T.
December	... ...	" 8 15 0 R. T.
New Crop April-May	...	" 8 13 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is firm, but in ready, owing to good quality being scarce, only a small business can be put through. We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	...	Rs. 9 12 0 R. T.
New Brown Delhi, April-May		" 9 1 6 R. T.

Gingellyseed :—

Sellers are very reserved and prices are advancing daily owing to absence of rain. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c.	... Rs.	58 0 0 Dec.-Jan.
" " 75 p. c.	... "	57 0 0 "
Black Kutni	... "	45 0 0 "

Castorseed :—

The market is firm at Rs. 38 8 0

Cottonseed :—

Is also firm.

for Dec. Jan. at Rs. 12 0 0

MOWRASEED :—

The market is quiet but steady at Rs. 5 12 0 R. T.

Wheat :—

The market is very strong and native speculators are putting up rates daily owing to rain holding off. We quote :—

White Delhi, Oct.-Nov.	Rs.	5 12 0 R. T.
New White Delhi, Apl.-May	"	5 14 6 R. T.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.—The market is quiet. Rain still holds off in most of the districts where it is urgently needed, and this is causing grave anxiety and checking business to a great extent. The steady decline in American cotton is also interfering with business.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market continues quiet and the absence of rain is causing great anxiety. The demand is very poor at present and stocks are large. Prices on the other side are still kept up notwithstanding the decline in cotton.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The demand is improving. Home prices continue firm, but a small business has been done.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—We have no change to report since last week. Stocks are increasing here owing to the absence of demand from up-country. The holding off of rain is causing much anxiety.

DHOOTIES.—This market is also unchanged. There is no improvement in the demand as yet, though it is still looked for later on. The Home market is firm and prices are steady.

METALS.

COPPER.—The market has again been somewhat weaker at Home, and there are no indications of steadiness. This affects the local market, and very little business is practicable.

YELLOW METAL is also weaker at Home, and until rates settle down no business can be done.

COALS.

COAL.—Although prices on the part of sellers have been strong during the week, no business seems to have been passing beyond retail ready lots at our quotations. A small parcel of Scotch of October shipment has been placed at Rs. 16-12 per ton.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Cardiff	24	0	0	Per ton.
Davison's West Hartley	21	0	0	"
Yorkshire	20	0	0	"
Scotch	17	8	0	"
Desherghur Bengal	17	0	0	"
Sec pore	17	0	0	"
Laljee's Desherghur	15	8	0	"
Laurie's Desherghur	16	0	0	"
Shaw's Anthracite	15	4	0	"
Shaw's Standard	15	0	0	"

PETROLEUM.

The rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned Brands are as follows :—

Burmah bulk	... ...	Rs. 2 14	0 per unit
" " in tins	... ...	Rs. 3 8	0 per pair
Russian Rising Sun, bulk	... ...	Rs. 3 3	0 per unit
" " " in tins	...	Rs. 3 13	0 per pair
Silver Light, 150°, in cases	...	Rs. 5 4	0 per case
Anchor, in cases	...	Rs. 4 8	0 per case.

SHARES.

The market is quiet and the absence of rain has caused grave anxiety and has kept the prices of Mill shares quiet. Bank of Bombay shares have improved from Rs. 1,360 to Rs. 1,370. Bank of Indias are quiet at Rs. 63 1/2 and Indian Spec's Bank Shares at Rs. 48 1/2. In Mill Companies, Central Indias have declined to Rs. 1,980. Connaughts are quiet at Rs. 345 and Currimbhais at Rs. 1,160. Crescents have changed hands at Rs. 98 3/4. Centurys are quiet at Rs. 1,675. Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld., after touching Rs. 1,020, have again improved to Rs. 1,040. Coorlas have been put through at Rs. 735. Davids in the beginning of the week dropped to Rs. 410 and then improved to Rs. 425 and closed at Rs. 420. Empress have changed hands at Rs. 430. Framji Petits have declined to Rs. 1,315 and Hindoostan to Rs. 575. Jamsheds are unchanged at Rs. 177 1-2. Kohinoors after touching Rs. 730 closed at Rs. 740. Manekji Petits dropped to Rs. 3,170 and again improved to Rs. 3,240 and closed at Rs. 3,240. New Great Eastern and W. Company's Shares have improved to Rs. 220. Morarjis are unchanged at Rs. 2,800 X.D. and Sholapurs at Rs. 3,925. Southern Marathas are quiet at Rs. 200. Swadeshis have declined to Rs. 1,435 and Textiles to Rs. 1,130. New City of Bombay have improved to Rs. 635. Luxmi Cotton have ruled at and about Rs. 1,500. In Miscellaneous Companies, Badham Piles are steady at Rs. 129. Bombay Burmahs hav. changed hands at Rs. 8,425. Marcks are quiet at Rs 135. Oriental G. S. L. A. Company's shares have changed hands at Rs. 148. Port Canning and Land Improvement Company's shares are quiet at Rs. 437½. Treachers have changed hands at Rs 562½. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd, preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 280, and ordinary shares at Rs. 2724. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 163 and preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 122. Shivrajpurs have declined to Rs. 56. Bamankuas Manganese Company's shares are quiet at Rs. 224 premium per share. Press shares are quiet and unchanged. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valleys have improved to Rs. 465 and Ahmedabad Prantej to Rs. 567½. Amritsar Pattis are quiet at Rs. 110. The rest are unchanged.

WINTER ECZEMA.

Terrible Skin-scourge yields to Zam-Buk—40 years' suffering ended.

That terrible skin-scourge, eczema, occurs during the winter months in a more violent form than at any other season, the accompanying pain and irritation being increased by the cold.

Mrs. Frances Wakefield, of 6 Hastings Place, Stratton, Cirencester, inherited the disease, and suffered with it for no less than forty years. Her case seemed hopeless, but Zam-Buk has at last been the means of ending her misery and restoring to her that priceless boon—a healthy skin.

Mrs. Wakfield, who is 53 years of age, was interviewed by a "North Wilts Herald" reporter, and said :—"I began to suffer with the dreadful winter eczema when I was 15 years of age. Every winter the joints of my arms and knees, as well as my shins, were covered with a thick white scale, which dropped off and was replaced by other scales periodically. The parts ran with water very badly, and the rags got wet almost directly I put them on. The complaint was very irritating, and caused me almost unbearable pain.

"I have been under some of the best doctors, and some years ago I had to go to an infirmary at Gloucester, where I was attended by three head physicians. I stayed for two months, but their care was only temporary. Last winter the disease was worse than ever, and I thought I would try Zam-Buk. By the time I had started a second box I could see that the dreadful complaint was dying away, and the pain and irritation got less and less. I continued the dressings of Zam-Buk for several weeks encouraged all the time by steady improvement, and now I am completely cured. I have kept

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ACQUITTAL ON A CHARGE OF MURDER.

Unsuccessful Appeal by Government.

In the High Court the Hon Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight have disposed of an appeal by the Government of Bombay in a case against Zagia *walad* Kushal who was, in January last, charged before Mr. R.S. Tipnis, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, with murder, robbery, and dishonest misappropriation of property possessed by the deceased, but was acquitted and discharged. Mr. N. M. Patwardhan (appointed by the Court) appeared for the accused; and Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The accused was charged with the murder of girl named Gangi, at Kurhavad, Taluka Shahade, on the 12th November, 1906; with robbery of Gangi's armlets; and with dishonest misappropriation of property possessed by the diceased Gangi at the time of her death. It was alleged for the prosecution that accused killed Gangi, a woman of about eighteen years of age, in the nallah at Kurhavad in order to possess himself of the ornaments she was then wearing.

It was next alleged that accused followed Gangi as she was passing by the foot-path to Sarangkheda, and removed her silver armlets by exercising violence while she was yet alive, and therefore committed robbery; and that after killing Gangi, accused removed from per person the armlets and certain cash, and dishonestly misappropriated them. There could be no doubt, said the Sessions Judge, that the girl Gangi was foully murdered by some one or more persons on the 12th November 1906. Her dead body was discovered in the nallah of Kurhavad on the following day. The medical evidence made it clear that her death was due to fracture of the base of the skull, the result of external violence. There were several injuries on her head and neck, apparently caused by some hard substance. But the evidence, the Sessions Judge remarked, totally failed to prove that accused caused the injuries to Gangi. She was of the Teli caste, and on the morning of the 12th November, she left her village of Sarangkheda to go to Kurhavad to sell oil. She had with her the tin can of oil, copper measures for selling oil, and other things. After selling oil at Kurhavad, Gangi left that village to go back to Sarangkheda in the forenoon of the 12th November, but she did not return home. Next day her corpse was discovered in the nallah; and the pots, her shoes and other things were noticed lying scattered about in the nullah, from the footpath to the place where the dead body lay. The Sessions Judge could not help thinking that there had not been proper investigation into this case, and the murder was completely shrouded in mystery. The evidence against the accused consisted principally of his alleged confessions. It was said by the Police Patel and the Revenue Patel that, in consequence of certain suspicious conduct of accused at the time when the dead body was discovered, the accused was questioned by these officials, and he made a clean breast of the matter to them. The confession to the Patel was made, because the hope of pardon proceeded from these villaye officials, who had some sort of authority over accused—a village Bhil. Under these circumstances, said the Sessions Judge, the Public Prosecutor fairly conceded that the confession was inadmissible in evidence. So strong was the hope of pardon generated in the mind of the accused to make the confession, that when on the 14th November he was placed before the Second Class Magistrate of Shahade, the accused expressly asked to be pardoned for his offence. Even before the committing Magistrate, the accused said that he hoped to be pardoned, as he had never done such a thing before. There was not a shadow of doubt in the mind of the Sessions Judge, that accused was induced to make the confession by holding out to him the hope of pardon. The Sessions Judge said he was therefore unable to consider the confession recorded by the Magistrate as relevant and admissible. It would thus be seen that there was really nothing tangible to convict the accused of this murder.

The confession bore instrinsic marks of its not being a substantially true confesion. Regarding the discovery of the armlets, the Sessions Judge found that they were not on Gangi's person on the day of her death, and the accused did not remove or conceal them as alleged. The accused was therefore acquitted and set at liberty.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar said: "In case like this, where the Sessions Judge, on a careful and detailed examination of the evidence of the witnesses whom he saw and heard, has arrived at emphatic findings, and the assessors who assisted him at the trial concurred, we must have strong grounds to upset those findings. The learned Government Pleader relies on the confession the accused made before the Second Class Magistrate and repeated substantially (as the learned Government Pleader puts it) before the Committing Magistrate. The learned Sessions Judge and assessors have declined to act upon it on two grounds, *viz.*, (1) that it was not voluntary, and (2) that it is not true. As to the first, we have the undoubted fact that a hope of pardon was held out to the accused soon after his arrest; and that under its influence, the accused made a confession which, it is admitted before us, and was admitted before the Sessions Judge by the Crown, is inadmissible. A fact of that charactor makes it extremely necessary that any further confessions of the accused should be scrutinised with great jealousy. The Sessions Judge had the discretion under the Indian Evidence Act to decide whether the confession was voluntary or not; and we, sitting in Appeal, should not disturb his discretion unless it has been perversely exercised. The reasoning of the Sessions Judge that the wish for pardon expressed by the accused in both the confessions relied upon for the Crown, is indicative of the fact that he was making the confessions under the influence of the promise of pardon made to him at the time of his first confession, is not without weight; and we see no strong grounds for upsetting the learned Judge's view in a matter where he had a better opportunity than we have of watching the demeanour of the witnesses and of the accused, and examining the weight of surrounding circumstances. Further the learned Judge has held the confessions to be false. In that connection there is one feature of the case which supports his view. If the case for the prosecution is true, the actual facts disclosed by the evidence show that rape, not robbery, was the object of the offence. If so, the accused's confession, showing as it does that robbery was the motive, cannot be relied upon. And the reasons which the learned Sessions Judge have given for discounting the evidentiary value of the confession are not without weight, though in one or two respects they may invite verbal comment. Upon the whole, we see no reason to interfere with the order of acquittal. The appeal is dismissed. The accused should be set at liberty.

SUIT FOR ACCOUNTS.

In the High Court the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarker and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of a case, in Second Appeal, instituted by one Amritaram Harinarayan and another, appellants and original defendants, against Ramji Vallabh and others, original plaintiffs and respondents. Mr. L. A. Shah appeared for the appellants, and the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad with Mr. Mehta appeared for the respondents. The action was instituted by the plaintiffs for taking an account of certain trust money in the hands of the defendants, and for the recovery of the unexpended amount or for an order to the defendants to give dinners to Brahmins according to the deed of settlement. The plaint stated that one Bai Prambai had executed a deed of trust, and directed that Rs. 2,000 be invested in land, the annual income from which was to be used for a charitable object, viz. the feeding of Brahmins on the occasion of the Maha Shivaratri holiday, and that defendants, who are the Trustees, failed to give dinners to the Brahmins. Defendants on the other hand contended that plaintiffs were not entitled to bring this suit; nor were they entitled to any relief. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Surat, who held that the suit was not maintainable in his Court. In appeal, the District Judge of Surat reversed the decree of the lower Court, and remanded the case for trial on the merits of the case. Against this decree an appeal was admitted in the High Court and their Lordships observed that the District Judge had misconstrued section 539 of the Civil Procedure Code in holding that it did not apply to this suit. According to that section, one of the two conditions must exist in order to bring a suit within its purview. Either there must be an alleged breach of any express or constructive trusts created for public, charitable or religious purposes, or there must be some direction of the Court deemed necessary for the administration of any such trust. If in any suit, one of these two conditions exists, it must be filed in the Court either by the Advocate-General, or by two or more persons interested in the Trust, with the sanction of the Advocate-General previously obtained. As to the relief, the District Judge seemed to think that this case did not fall within section 539, because no relief was claimed But, as the words of the section clearly show, these reliefs are not exhaustive and that any other relief may be claimed in such a suit. In the plaint in the present suit, a distinct breach of trust is alleged on the part of the Trustees. What is complained of is that they have not given any feast during four years and the relief claimed is that a decree may be passed enforcing the trust and compelling the Trustees to give these feasts. Their Lordships therefore set aside the order of remand of the District Judge and restored that of the Subordinate Judge.

DISPUTE AS TO A RESIDUARY ESTATE.

In the High Court yesterday before the Hon Mr. Justice Russell, a suit in which proceedings had arisen out of a testamentary matter, and in which suit Harridas and Keshaoji, sons of Morarji, were plaintiffs and Palji Sunderji, Palji Govindji, and Trikamdas, Gokaldas, Jivandas, and Lakhmidas, sons of Damodar, and Jivandas Haridas, and the Hon. the Acting Advocate-General defendants was heard. There was an array of Counsel in the case. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, with Mr. P. J. Padshah appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, with the Hon. Mr. Raikes, Advocate-General, appeared for the first and second defendants. Mr. P. S. Bhandarkar appeared for defendants 3 to 6. Mr. J.D. Davar, with Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, appeared for No. 7; and Mr. D. N. Bahadurji for the Hon. the Advocate-General.

Bai Nana, widow of Nensi Lakhmidas, died on 31st October 1897, leaving a will and codicil, probate of which was granted. The first and second defendants were surviving executors: defendants 3 to 6 were heirs and legal representatives of Morarji, Kalianji, a deceased executor. Bai Nana was entitled to a half share in three valuable immoveable properties, out of the accruals of which she had directed the continuance and support of certain charitable institutions she had founded. Among these were:—the distribution of one rupee's worth of grain daily in the rest-house she had established at Mathura; the repairs of the rest-house; maintenance of a boat at Shree Beit Sankhodar to carry asceties to and fro, free of charge, between Cutch Mandvi and Beit; continuance and supervision of a rest-house at Sankhodar; maintenance of the work of distributing "Pakia Laddoo" sweets at Mandvi, and so forth. Regarding the residue that might remain after the above specified expenses, and the other charges devised by the testatrix, her will was that the executors should unanimously use it for objects of popular usefulness and for charitable purposes. This residuary bequest being void for want of specification and particularization of the objects contemplated, an intestacy had sprung up in regard to it. Plaintiffs averred they were interested in the residue, and prayed that the estate might be administered by the Court, their rights ascertained and declared, and so forth.

The first two defendants submitted that the plaintiffs, having received their legacies, were not entitled to file the suit, that no case had been disclosed by the plaintiffs for the appointment of a Receiver, and that there was no wilful neglect or default committed by the representatives of Morarji Kalianji, as alleged by the plaintiffs, who had asked that the defendants who were his representatives, should discover the estates and properties since the death of the testatrix, on the footing of wilful default.

Defendant No. 7 supported the plaintiffs' contention about the intestacy.

The Advocate-General, No. 8, submitted himself to the decrees and orders of the Court.

The hearing was proceeded with.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Non-Delivery of Bicycles.

In the High Court the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandvarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knight have disposed of a suit in which the original plaintiff, M. Purushotamdas of Surat, sued the original defendant Dorabji Aspandiarji for damages sustained by the non-delivery of two bicycles contracted to be supplied and for earnest money given to the defendant for which he had passed a receipt. The plaintiff's case was that he had contracted with one Manganlal to sell to him two bicycles for Rs. 195 each, that owing to the defendant's failure to perform his agreement he was unable to supply the said Manganlal with two bicycles, and get thereby a profit of Rs. 80 for each. It is undisputed that the defendant agreed to supply plaintiff with two bicycles at Rs. 115 each. The bicycles were to be delivered before the end of August last, and Rs. 30 as earnest money was paid to the defendant, for which he had passed a receipt. The original suit was decided by the Small Causes Judge of Surat, who held on the evidence, that plaintiff had not suffered any damages. Under section 73 of the Contract Act damages which naturally arose in the usual course of things and which the parties knew to be likely to result from the breach, can only be claimed and not for any remote and indirect loss or damage sustained thereby. The evidence showed that the cycles contracted for could be had at Bombay and that if the plaintiff had wished to fulfill his contract with Manganlal, and reap profit thereby, he could have easily procured them from Bombay within the time fixed. The Judge therefore held that plaintiff could have a decree only for the earnest money of Rs. 30, and gave a decree accordingly. Against this decree, an appeal was admitted in the High Court. Their Lordships observed that the learned Judge of the Small Causes Court has declined to give to the plaintiff the damages which he claimed as a result of the breach of the contract. The reasons given in the judgment are not quite clear. The law is that where a breach of a contract is proved by the plaintiff, he is entitled to damages according to the rule laid down in section 73 of the Indian Contract Act, and even if there is no evidence on that point, he is entitled to at least nominal damages. The case was therefore remanded, and the Small Causes Court Judge directed to deal with the amount of damages to be awarded to the plaintiff.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Oriental" Captain Palmer, will sail to-day for Aden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—

Adams, Mr. R. J.	Hammond, Col. J.
Addyman, Mr. J. E.	Hammond, Miss.
Barrow, Mrs. C. T.	Morrin, Mr. J.
Dobson, Capt. F.	Quirk, Mr. and Mrs.
Desai, Mr. S. D.	Souter, Mr. A.

AN amusing incident has taken place at Jersitz, Prussia, where a battalion of infantry is stationed. One of the men had visited a restaurant in the town, and not only departed without payment, but also took a purse from the barmaid who served him. The lady complained to the commander, who had the battalion paraded, and in his company she passed down the lines, scanning each face intently. The men under the impression that they were being inspected by a princess at least, stood rigidly to attention. Their surprise was great when she stopped in front of a soldier and exclaimed in a pronounced Berlin dialect, "That's the thief." The man was at once marched off in custody.

SPORTING NEWS.

POINT-TO-POINT RACES AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 4.

The Poona and Kirkee Hunt races were held this afternoon, five and a half miles out on the Ahmednugger Road and provided sport of a very rare and interesting character. The five events on the card attracted a large number of entries and big fields were stripped for the gentlemen's events and some brilliant finishes resulted.

The most interesting event of the day was the Dianna Hunt Cup for ladies. Four ladies, Miss George, Miss Harvey, Mrs. Dyson and Miss Westlake, undertook to contest this event and the result was that a great and splendid finish was witnessed between the two first, rate horsewomen, Mrs Dyson and Miss Westlake whose mounts dead-heated on the post. In ordinary cases a run off would have been the decision of the Stewards but owing to the uniqueness of the event the latter very sportingly undertook to present two separate cups to the two ladies.

Six ponies were started for the two mile race for the Wagholi Cup and Capt Bryant on Orchid annexed the cup after a close race with Mr Fisher's Play Boy.

The Poona Hunt Cup was won by Col. Bull's Blarney whom Capt. Hughes steered with his usual dash and judgment after staying out a strong challenge from Tomtit.

Capt Davies rode his Arab horse Arabi to victory in the Poona Pony Hunt Cup in quite an easy fashion while The Myall, with his owner up, secured the Light Weight Hunt Cup with equal ease also.

There was a big gathering on the course and the proceedings were greatly enlivened by the presence of two bookmakers and a tote. The ringmen did not have their labours for nothing and they returned home with pretty heavy bags. The day was rather warm and Colonel Bull's Blarney, the winner of the Poona Hunt Cup, had unfortunately an attack of sunstroke after his win. It was however a mild attack and it is expected the animal would recover. The course for various races was a very tortuous one, up and down the hills and very little could be seen of the running except at start and finish. The following are the details:—

THE WAGHOLI CUP.

Silver Cup to winner. Point-to-point race for ponies 14-1 and under. Distance about two miles:—

Captain Bryant's Orchard 12st .....Owner 1
Mr J. Fisher's Play Boy 10st .....Owner 2
Mr Fullonger's Tamoose 10st.....Owner 3
Mr Newcommen's Sherwood 10st.....Mr Arnott 4

Also ran.—Mr Brickman's Little Billy 10st Mr Cane, and Major Berlies' Portia, 12st Owner.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Orchid, 3 to 1 Portia 6 to 1 Play Boy, 10 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Portia led Tamoose to the first flags where Orchid came up level and soon assuming a lead led the whole of the remaining distance. Up the straight Play Boy came with a strong challenge but having taken a circuitous route failed to catch Orchid by half a length. Time.—7 min. 25 3/5 secs.

POONA HUNT CUP.

Silver Cup presented by Lieut.-General Richardson to winner. Point-to-point race for horses the property of members who have fairly and regularly hunted with the Poona and Kirkee foxhounds during the season. Distance about three and a half miles:—

Col Bull's Blarney 10st 7lbs. ...Capt Hughes 1
Mr. Turnball's Tomtit 12st 7lbs.....Owner 2
Mr Smith's Tim 12st 7lbs .....Owner 3
Mr Porteous' Grasshopper 12st 7lbs.....Owner 4

Also ran.—Mr. Stewes-Cox's Lady Bird 12st 7lbs. Owner; Mr. Newcommen's Rozzi 12st 7lbs Owner; Mr. Fletcher's Acushla 12st. 7lbs. Owner; Capain R. Hannay's Courtier 12st 7lbs Owner; Mr. Pursers' Ginger 12st. 7lbs. Owner.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Tomtit and Blarney, 3 to 1 Acushla, eights Lady-Bird, tens the others.

The race.—Tomtit led Ginger and Courtier to the first incline whence they could not be seen. On the far off hill Blarney was leading and Capt. Hughes maintaining his front position reached the winning post some lengths in advance of Tomtit who was only the other one to make any show at all. Time—10mins. 44secs.

POONA PONY HUNT CUP.

Silver Cup presented by the Officers of the 2nd East Lancashire Regiment to winner. Poin-to-Point race for Arab and Country-bred ponies 14-2 and under, English and Colonials 14-1 and under, the property of members and which have been regularly hunted with Poona and Kirkee foxhounds during the season. Distance about two and a half miles:—

Captain Davies' Arabi 10st .....Owner 1
Major Lennox Connyngham's Kathleen II 11st, 7lbs .....Owner 2
Mr Allen's Beauty II .....Owner 3
Mr Weaver's Buck 10st. 7lbs.....Captain Light 4

Also ran:—Major Alderson's Bandmaster 11st. 7lbs, Owner; Captain R Hannay's Pickford 11st. 7lbs. Owner; Major Alderson's Archibald 10st. 7lbs. Mr. Allardice; Mr. Brickman's Flying-fox 10st. Owner.

Betting:—5 to 4 against Kathleen II, threes Beauty II and Buck, eights Arabi and the others.

The Race.—Pickford at once took the lead followed by Buck and Beauty II and at the first flags Kathleen II displaced them. When they again came to sight Arabi was in the lead and easily maintaining it to the end he won by one and a half lengths. Time—7mins. 59 2/5secs.

DIANNA HUNT CUP.

Silver cup to winner. Point-to-point race for horses and ponies, properties of and to be ridden by ladies. Distance about two miles.

Mrs Dyson's Dilemma .....Owner } Dead heat
Miss Westlakes Kingfisher .....Owner }
Miss George's Tommy.....Owner 3
Miss Harvey's Tommy II.....Owner 4

The Race.—Mrs Dyson was in front throughout closely followed by Miss Westlake and nearing the winning post the latter riding a determined finish deadheated with Mrs. Dyson for the honours. The Stewards have however decided to give two separate cups to the winners.

LIGHT WEIGHT HUNT CUP.

Silver cup to winner. Point-to-point race for *bona fide* hunters which have not started for a race of any kind during the past three months and which have been regularly hunted with the pack of foxhounds during the past twelve months. Distance about three and a half miles:—

Mr Wallace's The Myall 11st 7lbs .....Owner 1
Colonel Bull's Twilight 11st 7lbs ...Capt Hughes 2
Mr Miles' Cocos 11st 7lbs .....Owner 3
Capt Davies' Jim 11st 7lbs.....Owner 4

Also ran.—Prince Sayajirao Gaikwar's Robry 11st 7lbs Owner; Mr. Cane's Hurricane 11st 7lbs Owner; Capt Comyn's Firefly 11st 7lbs Owner.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Twilight, 2 to 1 Cocos, threes Jim, fives Robry, Hurricane and Firefly, tens The Myall.

The Race.—Cocos was in front for a while, then twilight led the field till near the last bend where The Myall came up and displaced him and the latter heading for the post won by one length. Time.—10mins. 25secs.

Before the gathering dispersed Mrs. Richardson, at the request of the Master of Foxhounds, Colonel Bull, presented the cups to the winners and the proceedings terminated with cheers for Mrs. Richardson, Colonel Bull, and Captain Hughes, the Honorary Secretary.

BRIDGE.

"THE GAME OF BRIDGE," a series of Special Articles by "CUT CAVENDISH," author of "How to win at Bridge," "Popular Bridge Player" etc., will be commenced in the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of Friday next, December 11th:—

PROGRAMME:—

Oct. 11.—How the game is played.
" 18.—The declaration of no trumps.
" 25.—Red suit declarations.
Nov. 1.—Black suit declarations.
" 8.—The double and re-double.
" 15.—The original lead.
" 22.—Dealer and the play of the hand.
" 29.—Partners and the play of the hand.

O. AND R. HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 4.

The results in the first round of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Hockey Tournament, played at Shahjahanpur, were:—

The Canning College, Lucknow, was beaten by the Unao Police by three goals and three subsidiaries.

The Rampur Imperial Lancers beat the Town Hall "B" by five goals and one subsidiary to nil.

Rai Bareilly beat Lucknow Railway "B" by three goals and one subsidiary to one subsidiary.

Fyzabad beat the 2nd Rifle Brigade by one goal and one subsidiary to nil.

Bareilly Gymkhana scratched leaving Shahjahanpur, the paragons, winners.

Town Hall "A" beat Lucknow Railway "A" by three goals to one goal and one subsidiary.

Shahjahanpur Police beat 2nd Rifle Brigade "A" by two goals to nil.

Shahjahanpur Police beat Moradabad Railway by two goals to one gool.

Rai Bareilly, the winners of the Oudh Challenge Cup, are looked upon as the winners of the tournament.

CRICKET IN POONA.

B. B. and C. I. Ry. vs. Poona Gymkhana.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 4.

A two-day fixture on the Gymkhana ground concluded to-day and ended in a draw in favour in the Railway team. The Railway batted first and made 306 for the loss of only five wickets, when they declared their innings closed. To this total Date (not out) contributed 149, Baloo and Colabawalla 56 each, Thakore 16 and Banda 10. The Gymkhana replied with 152, of which Rutter accounted for 39, Hannay 22, Curtis 20, Hinde 18, Anstrather 16 and Tillard 11. Having followed on, the homesters compiled 119 runs when time was called. Scores:—

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

1st Innings.

Mr Colabawalla, c Curtis, b Tillard	56
Mr Banda, b Anstruther	10
Mr Date, not out	149
Mr Thakore, b Phillips	16
Mr F Baloo, c Lowman, b Hinde	56
Mr K B Mistry, c Sub, b Hinde	3
Mr Ives, not out	6
Extras	11
Total for 5 wkts	306

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Lucas, b Baloo	9	b Mistry	3
Mr Hinde, c and b Baloo	18	not out	56
Mr Armytage l-b-w, b Baloo	8	l-b-w b Mistry	1
Capt Rutter, c Telang, b Mistry	39	c Polishwala, b Baloo	5
Mr Anstruther, b Baloo	16	c and b Polishwala	14
Mr Tillard, b Baloo	11	not out	16
Mr Curtis, b Mistry	20	b Baloo	9
Mr Lowman, not out	0	b Baloo	0
Mr Hannay, b Mistry	22		
Mr Phillips, b Mistry	6	Did not bat	
Mr Bowle, l-b-w b Baloo	0		
Extras	13	Extras	13
Total	122	Total	119

DIVINE SERVICE.

19TH SUNDAY, AFTER TRINITY, 6TH OCT. 1907.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7 a m—Holy Communion.
8 a m—Matins.
6-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Woodward in F, Flat.
9-30 a. m.—Litany.
Hymns—2, 282 and 322.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—41 and 43
Hymns—266, 207 and 256.
Collections for—Cathedral High Schools.

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p.m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church.

8 a m—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns—346, 190 and 197.
10 a.m.—Parade Service.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—166, 215 and 27.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Thursday.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

6-30 a m—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a m—Matins and Litany
8 a m—Holy Eucharist—Choral
10 30 a.m.—Catechism
6-30 p m—Evensong—Choral—Preacher Rev Father Biscoe.
Alms for Church Expenses

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a m—Holy Eucharist (surg).
8-30 a m—Litany
5-15 p m—Sunday School
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—65
Hymns—97, 232 and 190.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Waudby Road.)

8-30 a.m.—Sunday School
11 a.m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church).
6-30 p m.—Evening Service—Rev Alex S Crichton
Hymns—397, 388, and 358.
Psalm—119 v. 1—8.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a.m.—Parade Service—Preacher Rev C Ryder Smith, B A
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher, Rev C Ryder Smith, B A
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m.—Preacher—Rev. J Bateson
6-30 p.m.—Preacher—Rev J Bateson
5 p.m—Sunday School.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD.
Opposite Byculla Club.

9 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev J O'Brien.

TAYLOR MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Clare Road, Byculla.
Rev C. B. Hill, B. A., Pastor.

8-15 a.m.—Sunday School.
9-30 a.m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service and Holy Communion.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	...	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th Oct. 1907.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0
Teheran	4	13	50 p m	2	10
Suez	4	2	5 p m	0	30

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 4th Oct. 1907.

	Latest Date.	Maximum Time. Hrs.	Mts.	Minimum Time. Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta	4th Oct. 1907.	2	4	0	6
" Karachee	Ditto	0	50	0	9
" Madras	Ditto	0	30	0	12

NOTICES.

The Anglo-American Company notify that service gunboats between Trinidad and Amacuro for telegrams destined for Venezuela has again been suspended. (27-6-06).

During the strike of Telegraph operators, Telegrams for all places in United States, America, except New York City and Boston are subject to delay, and can only be forwarded at sender's risk. (14-8-07).

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the Indian Frontier between Bickih and Lachow. (23-9-07)

Turkish route interrupted beyond Samsun. (5-10-07).

THE LADIES' CORNER.

HOW TO WASH IT.

Mrs. Cathrine F. Deighton, late Domestic Economy Teacher, London County Council, writes:—There is nothing more fashionable at present than lace, and good lace is a treasure which should be carefully guarded by its happy possessor. By this I do not mean that it should be put away in a drawer and only looked at now and again, for that would be absurd, but that the possessor, of good lace should see that it has never roughly, handled, and when dirty it must be most carefully washed. Should real lace, or say kind of lace for that matter, have to be laid by, roll it up, in blue issue paper do not pack it away in white paper, for chloride of lime is used in the manufacture of white tissue paper, and that would injure the lace. When using the expression "real lace" that made by hand is meant, machine made lace is called "imitation lace." When lace is dirty, there are two methods by, which it can be washed, and it is with the washing of real lace that I am going to deal at present. The filmy nature of lace renders it very liable to tear especially if it be old, and before attempting to wash, it shake it out to see if any mending is required. Should there be a tears lace thread must be used to mend it with. If the lace be silk, silk thread must be used for mending, and venetian lace thread is the best to use for mending all kinds of lace. Draw the edges of the tear together and work in stitches to resemble the pattern as closely as possible. Lace must never be rubbed when it is washed, it must never be twisted by wringing as that would stretch and spoil the pattern, it must never be boiled as that will take away the soft creamy look peculier to good lace.

FIRST METHOD.

For the first method of washing lace, make some dissolved soap, using the best card soap, and use a quarter of a pound of soap to a quart off water. Shred the soap into the water and stir it over a slow heat until all the soap is dissolved; it is then ready for use. Have ready a can of lukewarm water, and into it put a teaspoonful of borax previously dissolved in a little boiling water. It is necessary to disvolve the borax in boiling water to prevent it marking the lace, and besides it will not dissolve in lukewarm water. Borax softens the water and has a marvellous cleansing effect. Having prepared the dissolved soap and the warm-water, take a wide-necked bottle, be sure that it is absolutely clean, fill it half full with the lukewarm water, and add to it some of the dissolved soap. Shake the lace about to be washed to remove any surface dust, and put it into the bottle containing the water and soap lather. Cover the cork with a clean piece of white linen, cork the bottle and shake it well. As the water gets dirty pour away the water and add more warm water and dissolved soap, until both the water in the bottle and the lace look clean. Pour away the water and place the lace into a bowl of clean warm water, rinse it well to remove all the soap, and then rinse it well in clean cold water. When well rinsed squeeze the water out of the lace, do not twist it in any way, as that would quite spoil the appearance of the lace. Spread a sheet of clean white blotting paper on a table and on it place the lace, cover it with another sheet of blotting paper and press well with the hands, to get as much moisture but of the lace as possible. After doing this spread it out on a piece of board covered with white flannel, and pin it into exact shape with baby or lace pins. The best pins must be used as if cheap ones are used they will make little rust marks on the lace. Every loop of the pattern must be pinned down to the board, without the lace being stretched in any way. When the whole is pinned out cover it with a piece of clean white muslin, to prevent any dust settling on to it, and leave it until it is quite dry. It will sometimes take several hours. When dry be most careful in taking out the pins not to tear the lace.

ANOTHER WAY.

The second method of washing lace is as follows. Tack the lace to a piece of clean white flannel, being careful to sew down each point of the pattern. Then tack the flannel round a bottle or a piece of wood. Prepare two bowls of lukewarm water, and into each add some dissolved soap made as described above. Wash the lace by dipping it into the first bowl of warm water and lather, holding the bottle by the neck and shaking it well in the warm water and lather, so that the lace gets thoroughly washed. When the water begins to look dirty, take the lace out of the first bowl of water and colinue the process in the second bowl of warms water and lather. When the lace has been washed in both waters, take the flannel off the bottle, and rinse the lace, still tacked to the flannel, first in warm water, to get rid of the soap, and then clean cold water. Let the lace become almost dry, then very carefully take it off the flannel cutting each stitch of the taking not to pull or stretch the pattern in any way. When the lace is taken off the flannel, place it on a sheet of clean white blotting paper on the ironing blanket, cover it with a second sheet of blotting paper, and after seeing that the pattern is exactly even press it out very carefully with a warm iron.

DISCOLOURED LACE.

Should white lace be very old and discoloured, it is a good plan to soak for from fifteen to twenty minutes in warmed milk before it is washed. White lace must never be blued, as they will take away the creamy look that all good lace has, neither should real lace be starched or stiffened in any way as that injures the fabric. I know some people will say that gum Arbic or sugar stiffens lace without harming it; I only repeat that real lace, if the owner values it, should never be stiffened in any way. Black lace can be washed in the same way as white lace, only if it be very dusty the dust should be brushed out first with a soft bonnet brush, and should the black look at all brown or rasty, soak the lace for twenty minutes in some strong cold tea, without adding milk or sugar to the tea, and the tannin in the tea will help to restore the colour. If the black lace be very old it is a good plan when washing it to use weak cold or rather lukewarm tea and soap lather, instead of warm water and lather, but if tea be used for washing the lace, tea should be used for rinsing it also. When spreading black lace out on the blotting paper to get rid of some of the moisture, it is as well to put two or even three sheets of blotting paper beneath it, as the anniline dye used for the black lace will cause such blue stains that they would soak through one sheet of blotting paper and would mark the cloth or flannel on which it was laid. Chiffon and gauze can be treated in the same way as lace and if care be taken they will look as good as new after being washed.

Granted that it is a trouble to wash good lace to see the lace after it is done more than repays one for the time and care expended it, and real lace is a treasure, and happy possessor of it should take every care of it.

CUNARD'S LATEST LINERS.

Why the Government Gave Assistance.

London, September 21.

Entertaining representatives of the Associated Chambers of Commerce on board the liner Campania at Liverpool yesterday, Mr. William Watson, Chairman of the Cunard Company, said he did not desire to boast, but he honestly thought the Cunard's new ships would achieve the success expected of them.

It had been freely stated that the Cunard Company had State assistance. He would merely repeat what he had said on previous occasions that the Cunard Company asked no assistant. The Cunard Company received no subsidy. But the genesis of the position was that the Government, in its judgment, wanted a certain article, and it asked the Cunard Company to provide it. What the company did was simply to accept payment for services rendered and to be rendered. That the country was proud of her new ships that had been built was apparent from the expression of approval from all classes in England.

In a recent speech, Herr Ballion, head of the Hamburg-American Line, said England had dropped her principle of the free play of forces and richly endowed a single company, so that it might build new vessels that should only be a little excel the German liners.

A YOUNG girl, clad in a thin nightdress, has been startling the citizens of Fort Dodge, Ohio, by flitting about the streets like a ghost at midnight on a bicycle while in a somnambulistic trance. One night a policeman, hearing a crash and a scream, ran round a corner and found the girl lying injured in the road. Her bicycle had struck a brick and thrown her and awakened her from her sleep.

TO MILITARY MEN.

Military men who often suffer from the effects of the climatic conditions under which they live certainly can find relief. If they simply take my advice and apply the Hercules, they will be restored to their previous strength and health, surely and permanently.

TRINCOMALEE, CEYLON.
15th February, 1907.

DEAR SIR SANDEN,—I am happy to inform you that I used your Herculex for about six weeks with wonderful results. On account of Rheumatism in the joints of my legs I was unable to do any long marches until I used your Herculex which cured me completely, and now I am able to do any march with the best man. I thank you sir, for your famous Herculex, the only thing that cured me after trying all kinds of medicines.

You may use this letter in a way you wish to let others know the goodness that can be had out of the Herculex.—I am, yours truly,

(Sd.) L. Cpl. DUMPLY,
2nd Royal Fus., Trincolmalee Entrenchments.

2S. B. R. F. A., AHMEDNAGAR.
April 19th, 1907.

DEAR SIR,—I am very sorry to have kept you waiting for an answer to your letters. I would have written to you when the first month's trial was up, but for the reason I was told I would soon join my battery. I wanted to see how I could stand my work in the forge.

I have been at work now just one month, and I am delighted at the change. I feel as fresh when I finish as when I start. I eat and sleep well, and my work is a pleasure. I am very pleased with your belt. I have no trouble with it. I have told many of our fellows what it has done for me, as I am often questioned on the charge that has come over me.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) JOHN L. CAREY.

For particulars about my treatment write me your name with your name and address, and I will send you my illustrated books free of charge.

HOME TREATMENT.

CONSULTATION FREE.

DR. A. T. SANDEN,
Call—73 C., Hornby Road,
or address—P. O. Box No. 122 C., BOMBAY.

'A really good article.'

"THE AUTOCAR" P

SPEND BOTH SIDES OF YOUR RUPEES

by purchasing materials that will

wear twice as long under all conditions, look twice as well after a deal of wear, at half the cost of shoddy cloths that are

only made to sell at an exhorbitant profit.

Remember that materials not composed of Pure Wool throughout look shabby and get thread-bare in no time.

Stick to Pure Wool if you would be comfortable during the season of 'clammy clothes'.

Pure Wool will guard you from chills and the consequent dangerous fevers.

The purity of DHARIWAL material is guaranteed.

DHARIWAL PURE WOOL MATERIALS

consist of :—

Blankets	Broadcloths
Flannels	Serges
Lohis	Puttoos
Puttis	Tweeds
Jerseys	Cardigans
Sweaters	Stockings
Socks etc :	etc :

Samples and full particulars sent on receipt of a post-card to The Manager Dept., 4.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

P. MEHTA & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

THE most reliable house in Bombay, for Jewellery, Wedding and Birthday Presents, Gymkhana and Sports Prizes.

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NOTICE.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE OF INDIA.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Association of the Pasteur Institute of India, will be held at the Town Hall, Simla, on Friday, the 11th October, 1907, at 5, P. M. The Central Committee will present its report showing the proceedings and progress of the Association during the past year and its financial position. The members are requested to attend,

C. J. HAMBER, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Honorary Secretary,
Pasteur Institute of India.

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for the MILITARY and the PRIVATE SECRETARIES, the MEDICAL OFFICER, and the A.-D.-C. in waiting, which CANNOT BE DELIVERED at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESHKHIND, by 7 a.m., on the 6th October, 1907, should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWAR, until further notice.

P. R. CADELL,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of BOMBAY.
Ganeshkhind, 1st October, 1907.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCT. 5, 1907.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

THE Clauses in the new agreement between Russia and ourselves, which possess most interest to India, are those relating to the affairs of the troublesome border kingdom which has been within our sphere of influence since the first Earl of Minto's treaty with its Ruler, Shah Shujah, a century ago, but which is still an occasional source of anxiety to frontier politicians. The Afghan Sections of the new *modus vivendi* are not to be applied until the Amir has given his consent to them. But as they contemplate no changes in the existing situation, he will probably raise no objection to their acceptance and it may not be necessary to despatch another deputation to Cabul to return with an amorphous document like the Dane treaty after three months of diplomatic tilting with its astute Ruler. With the touching political piety which deceives no one when its source is St. Petersburg, we are assured for at least the twentieth occasion in this new attestation of friendship that Russia recognizes Afghanistan to be excluded from her ambitions, and solemnly pledges herself to a policy of non-interference in its affairs. With this diplomatic apothegm as a basis, it will be interesting to consider some of the situations which have periodically developed during the past forty years or so in connection with the buffer State in consequence of the disruption of pledges of a similar nature. The first of them was given in 1869, and bears a strong resemblance to the present one in the phraseology in which it was framed. It was re affirmed six years later and also in 1883 in documents exchanged between the two Governments, and was supported by numerous verbal assurances uttered by successive Russian Ministers. But, as we have learned by experience, those undertakings have not been observed and were not more binding on the national conscience than the Black Sea treaty which was torn up in the early seventies when one of its signatories was prostrate before victorious Germany. The Russian intrigue at Kabul dates from 1870, a year after Lord Mayo's Umballa Durbar which was intended to placate the Amir Shere Ali and was only partly successful because the more important of his proposals were rejected. The Amir returned to his capital somewhat disillusioned by his Umballa experiences, but still determined to observe his understanding with us, as he sent on to India the first communications which reached him from the Governor-General of Turkestan and replied to them in accordance with Lord Northbrook's suggestions. By 1872 these letters had become so numerous and their tenor so disconcerting that the Amir again appealed to the Viceroy for advice, but had to be content with the nebulous assurance, which reappears in the engagement of last month, that the Russian pledges concerning his country would be strictly and faithfully observed. A little later, Shere Ali who was still undergoing an epistolary bombardment from General Kaufmann, made one more effort to interest Lord Northbrook in the situation, but was told that the Government of India could discern no harm in these letters which he thought so alarming. After this plain and exceedingly fatuous repudiation of his appeal for help, it is hardly surprising that the Amir ceased to send to India for advice and that by the end of 1873 the Russians were suggesting that he should enter into a subordinate alliance with their Government. But before agreeing to place himself under their influences, Shere Ali made a final appeal, through an envoy whom he sent to Simla, to us to provide him with funds, and arms and to protect his kingdom from invasion. Lord Northbrook proposed to do this under certain conditions, but the Home Government vetoed the suggestion and the Amir was left to surrender himself to the counsels which produced the Afghan War a few years later.

The first Russian envoy arrived at Kabul towards the close of 1875, and from that date until the flight of Shere Ali four years later the affairs of Afghanistan were practically under the control of the Power which had diplomatically eliminated them from its sphere of influence, But Russian activity was not confined to the despatch of a succession of envoys to the Amir's capital, as when Lord Lytton was in London preparing for his voyage to India as Viceroy, he was the recipient of a most extraordinary proposal from the Russian Ambassador. The negotiations, which were verbal, were prefaced with the usual assurance that there was no desire on the part of the Tsar to approach Afghanistan (although at that moment a Russian envoy was the Amir's guest), but that as both Powers were threatened by a Mussulman combination in mid-Asia, the Government of India should "aid Russia cordially and openly in effecting as soon as possible the disarmament of Afghanistan and of the Mahomedan populations of all the States intervening between India and the Russian possessions in Central Asia, and the division of those territories between the two Powers." It was suggested that Lord Lytton should receive a communication embodying this policy from the Russian Governor-General after his arrival at Calcutta and that negotiations for effecting it could then proceed between the two high officials. Apart from the treachery which this astounding scheme disclosed towards the unfortunate Amir who was then practically under Russian control, it had other obviously undesirable features which led Lord Lytton to reject it at once and to obtain the approval of Mr. Disraeli's Government to the reply he had given to the Russian Ambassador. The latter who does not appear to have had much confidence in the scheme, or the probability of its acceptance, placed the responsibility of its evolution on General Kaufmann, and the incident ended by his "acceptance without reserve," of the position as defined by the Viceroy Designate, which did not contemplate the continuance of Russian influence at Kabul. But as we know from the story of the Afghan war at the end of the seventies the Russian hold over the Amir was not relaxed, and he believing in their repeated promises of protection and support defied the Government of India and compelled us to invade his country. His reception of the Stolestoff in July 1878 after refusing two embassies projected by Lord Lytton, exhausted diplomatic patience and six months later he was a fugitive with full knowledge of the value of Russian promises of help. "When I enquired of Yakub Khan," writes Lord Roberts in his book, "what had become of the correspondence which must have been carried on between his father and the Russians, he declared that he had destroyed it all when on his way to Gardamall; nevertheless a certain number of letters came into my possession, and draft of the treaty brought by Stolestoff from Tashkend was made for me from memory by the man who had copied it for Shere Ali." Some of these letters are printed in the appendices to Lord Roberts' work, and a perusal of them leaves no doubt as to the depth of Russian intrigue at Kabul at a time when glib assurances of non-intervention were being given in Europe.

During Abdur Rahman's Amirship there were no attempts at reviving the relations with the Afghan Court, which had come to an abrupt conclusion with the exile of his predecessor. But seven years ago a proposal by the Russian Foreign Office, baited with the old threadbare assurance to open direct communications with Kabul, was promptly negatived by the British Government. On the accession of the present Ruler it was proposed to send a Mussulman deputation to him from Tashkend, but the idea did not proceed beyond the initiatory stage. On two subsequent occasions letters were addressed by the Russian Asiatic Government to Habibullah, the last being discussed in open Durbar, when it was decided that all such communications must come *via* India and through the Viceroy before they would receive attention. At the beginning of 1903, after the exposure of these underhand attempts to cajole the new Amir, the "assurance" was once more proclaimed by Russian diplomatists, but even so the Governor of Turkestan found means of conveying a message to the Court of Kabul a month or so later, suggesting the resumption of friendly relations. The last public pronouncements on the subject, until the ratification of the present agreement, were made in the Indian Budget debate in the middle of 1905 and in Mr. Balfour's threat, uttered in his speech on Imperial defence, that any attempt to extend Russian strategic railways into Afghanistan would result in war. We have glanced, very briefly, at the chief incidents in almost forty years of Muscovite duplicity in regard to Kabul affairs, and with this record before us it is impossible to place much reliance on the restraining influences of the new pact. It will undoubtedly be ignored like its predecessors whenever occasion may make it desirable or profitable to adopt this course, while outwardly specious assurances of probity will be as plentiful as they have been since the sixties.

A LITTLE REASONABLENESS.

IT is quite time that some attempt was made to view the two recent decisions in Mr. Fischer's case and in Mr. Needham's case, from the proper point of view. The law is so accustomed to being called an ass by ill-balanced minds, and to thriving upon the abuse, that one seldom takes the trouble to point out that it is not so often an ass as its vilifiers would have us believe. There seems to be a great deal of indignation because Mr. Needham was fined one rupee, and because Mr. Fischer had to pay thirty rupees damages and costs. One correspondent in a contemporary ends up a somewhat virulent and one-sided letter with these words :—"But will not those whose business it is, clear this rot out of Denmark and render it unnecessary for laymen like myself to protest in the public papers?" Whether this writer desires that the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the 5th Judge of the Small Causes Court should be removed from their positions, or whether he desires that the law under which they acted should be altered, is not quite clear. We rather imagine it is the former step he advocates. But if people, including the correspondent alluded to, would only take the trouble to think before they write, they would see that there is a very great deal to be said for both decisions. Take Mr. Needham's case first. It has been very eloquently and somewhat lengthily presented in a leading article in our morning contemporary, but there cannot be any doubt in a reasonable mind that Mr. Needham was in the wrong. No one will dispute that he committed what is described in Section 350 of the Indian Penal Code as "criminal force." The words are:—! "Whoever intentionally uses force to any person,.....knowing it to be likely that by the use of such force he will cause injury, fear, or annoyance to the person to whom the force is used, is said to use criminal force to that other." A punishment of three months or a fine of five hundred rupees, or both, is provided by Section 352 of the same Code. It being the case, then, that Mr. Needham had *prima facie* committed an offence, what circumstances were there before the learned Magistrate to induce him to dismiss the complaint? The circumstances put forth were two; One, that the sepoy was not doing his duty, and the other, that Mr. Needham was doing his best to get rid of a congestion of the traffic. Now, while it may be admitted—and was so admitted by the learned Magistrate—that Mr. Needham's object was most laudable and the sepoy's conduct most blameworthy, it cannot be denied that Mr. Needham's action went altogether beyond the rights of a private citizen. If it is to be admitted that private citizens are to be the judges of when the police are not doing their duty, and are to be allowed to use force in making them carry out what the private citizens conceive to be their duty, then the consequences to the public welfare will be far more serious than is the fine of one rupee to Mr. Needham. There would be an end of discipline and order. We think Mr. Aston acted wisely in not listening to such specious arguments and, in inflicting the nominal fine of one rupee, to intimate that the law does not and never could permit private individuals to interfere with the police while on duty. If any one thinks a policeman is not doing his duty, his obvious remedy is to complain to his superiors; but he certainly cannot be permitted to take the law into his own hands. We do not ourselves see anything particularly public-spirited in the act of taking a sepoy and turning him round and pointing out to him what he ought to be doing, especially when it is done by a European who knows that the sepoy is not likely to retaliate. Mr. Fischer's case is on a totally different footing. What was done by Mr. Fischer was an act of mercy to an animal in pain. Everyone will sympathise with Mr. Fischer in his action. At the same time, it is also perfectly clear that the rights of private property must be respected, the law would indeed be an ass if it permitted A to kill B's horse without B's permission, simply because A thought it ought to be killed. Even if A knew the horse was useless, he has no right whatever to dispose of B's property, Of course, if B happens to be a gentleman and recognises that A's action was the correct one, he would naturally thank A. But if B does not admit the correctness of A's action and can prove that damage resulted to him thereby, he is without doubt entitled to a decree for the same. We suppose there must be many cases in which there is considerable doubt as to whether a horse should be shot or not. The only thing we cannot understand in Mr. Javeri's judgment is the amount of damage awarded. Why thirty rupees? We think a decree for one anna without costs would have been fair in view of all the circumstances. As we said at the beginning, those people who rush indignantly into print about such decisions failed in a sense of proportion. If their contention were correct, then the administration of justice and the preservation of the peace would be in the hands of individuals rather than in those of the officers appointed by Government. That would be to get back to the ways and methods of pre-historic times.

DUKES AND HEIRESSES.

OUR lady readers will be keenly interested in the two projected marriages announced in our columns yesterday. Miss Vanderbilt, daughter of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, and sister of the reigning Duchess of Marlborough, is to marry Count Laszlo Szechenyi, a Hungarian nobleman; and Miss Annie Breeze, another well-dollared American heiress, is to marry Lord Alastair Innes-Ker. By the former alliance Miss Vanderbilt may some day become a Princess, for the Szechenyi are a great family, and have played a prominent part in the history of Austria and Hungary. By the second alliance Miss Breeze may acquire an English ducal coronet, which is about the greatest bauble that American millions can achieve in this world. Lord Alastair Innes-Ker is brother and heir-presumptive to the Duke of Roxburghe, and as the Duke has been married some years and still has no child, Miss Breeze's chances of being a Duchess some day are not remote. The Duke of Roxburghe, her future brother-in-law, is also married to an American, formerly Miss May Goelet, daughter of the late Ogden Goelet. The mother of the Duke and Lord Alastair was a daughter of the sixth Duke of Marlborough, a fact which reminds us that there have been no less than three American Duchesses in the Churchill family. However, those admirers of the old feudal families of Britain who see in these apparently frequent ducal alliances with American heiresses a degeneracy of the proud spirit of the old noblesse need not raise their hands in horror, for facts are reassuring. Of the twenty-eight ducal families of England, Scotland and Ireland, only three have ever set their coronet upon a fair American head! These are Marlborough, Manchester and Roxburghe, and neither of these families are amongst those who empanel the Royal Arms of England—and the "bar sinister." Those semi-royal houses who trace their tree to the left-handed offspring of British monarchs—Grafton, Somerset, St. Albans, Beaufort, Richmond, etc.,—have never yet smiled upon the Anglo-American entente to the extent of enthroning a lady of dollars. This is not because they are always flourishing, nor because there are not heiresses enough to round. The Dukes of Britain, like the rest of the aristocracy, have suffered greatly from the depreciation in the value of land during the last half century, and considering their oft-impoverished condition they have shewn remarkable pluck in marrying for love. "Duchesses are nobodies" is a well-known saying in Society; and if it is true that the present generation of duchesses are the daughters of simple squires and parsons, it is equally true that they went to their husbands practically penniless. The exceptions are the Princess Christian, daughter of Queen Victoria, who married the Duke of Argyll, and the Princess Royal, daughter of King Edward, who married the Duke of Fife, and the American duchesses before mentioned. These ladies reign to-day in five of the twenty-eight ducal homes of Britain: the other twenty three Dukes married ladies who were certainly without money. Of American millionairesses there is no end; while our Dukes, with a few exceptions, are comparatively impecunious. Somerset, for instance, is as painfully poor as Sutherland is fabulously rich. Yet, as we have pointed out, the American heiresses who have worn British ducal coronets, and who could be counted upon the fingers of both hands, have been courted and wed only by three of our ducal families. So that it cannot yet be said with truth that the Dukes have sold their birthright for a mess of pottage or even pork!

MUNICIPAL HALL EXTENSIONS.

WE are glad wiser counsels prevailed at the last meeting of the Corporation and that it decided to negotiate for the whole of the plot between its present buildings and the Police Courts for the purposes of future extension. Some time ago the Port Trust made the mistake of letting a valuable site it will one day require and have to repurchase at an enhanced figure, go for the purpose of building an engineer's warehouse. The Corporation, thanks to recommendation of the Hon'ble Mr. Owen Dunn, decided to oppose the letting of a portion of the site adjoining them to the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind. Mr. Sukhia, in a long and illogical minute, advocated the acquirement of half the plot by the Corporation and other half by the school, urging that the golden rule in the education of the young should be *mens sana in corpore sano*, therefore he would give half the Municipal plot to the School. "*Mens sana*" quotha, forgetting the moral influence of the Council Chamber on the one side and the Police Court on the other. What would the future of the pupils at that school have been, blind or seeing? To put them in proximity to two such establishments would be to destroy all happiness for them in this life and all hope for them in the next.

THE N. Y. K. steamer *Riojun Maru* left Singapore for Penang and the N. Y. K. steamer *Lakaski Maru* left Hongkong for Singapore both on the 3rd instant.

ON the nomination of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce the Government of India has decided to appoint Mr. Alexander McRobert as the Chamber's representative on the Factory Labour Commission.

STUDIES IN THE OCCULT.

VIII—Mediumistic Phenomena.

OF all branches of the occult the phenomena of seances appeal to the largest number of people. But they are as difficult to explain as they are interesting, and no group of psychical phenomena has provoked more dispute and divergence of opinion. Their significance as proofs of the existence of spirits and the interposition of spirits in human affairs is insisted upon by one large and influential group of persons, while another section of workers is convinced of the unwisdom of arguing from a spiritistic basis instead of trying to explain the occurrences by the hypothesis of some force hitherto unknown to science. But it must be remembered that the mediumistic phenomena can be divided into two great groups, physical and intellectual. What may suffice to explain the one set of occurrences, may provide no adequate key to unlock the mystery of the other. A great number of remarkable revelations have been made at seances such as no human agency can very well account for—sometimes even the theory of subliminal consciousness and secondary personalities are insufficient—while on the other hand it would be superfluous to drag in the spirit theory to account for raps and movements which can be as easily and more simply explained by the hypothesis of a rarely developed muscular force, generally unknown because seldom suspected. One great objection has been advanced against resorting to a spiritistic explanation for any class of mediumistic phenomena, viz., that there is a positive and irreconcilable contradiction between what purport to be spirits in England and what purport to be spirits on the Continent of Europe. The European "spirits" vouch for reincarnation, but the English ones assure us that there is no reincarnation. This is certainly a serious difference, but we doubt whether it would be a valid argument against the belief in spirit agency if after a few more years of investigation it be found that many of the phenomena cannot be explained except upon a spiritistic basis. In fact this consideration seems to be as irrelevant to the main issue as the objection made to veridical apparitions on the ground that "ghosts" appear to be wearing clothes!

Accepting the distinction between the two categories of facts, physical (or material) and intellectual, we shall find that the first group is more susceptible of careful experiment, wherein with due care fraud may be altogether eliminated. Under this heading the following phenomena require to be studied: raps and sundry noises, movements of objects without sufficient contact to explain the movement, visual phenomena, which include luminous forms and materialisation of human or other forms, perceptible changes of temperature and cool breezes. Of these raps, movements and luminous phenomena have been most carefully studied, with the result that a greater body of evidence has gathered about them than about the rest. Even with an average medium raps are soon produced, but we are not called upon in this place to give directions as to method. It is evident that raps proceed from the energy liberated by the medium, and in some cases the energy liberated is great enough to act at a distance, nine feet being the ascertained limit. Again, raps may be produced in broad daylight, and Dr. Maxwell, whom we have previously quoted, tells how a companion of his involuntarily produced loud raps at buffets and restaurants, thereby to his great embarrassment attracting the attention of the crowd. Dr. Maxwell from frequent observation is also able to assert that raps synchronise with muscular movements on the part of the experimenters. The rap may take a variety of form and may be given upon a great diversity of objects. It is easy to recognise by the sound whether the raps are given on wood, paper or cloth—an interesting demonstration, because it indicates that the sound is produced by the vibrations of the material substance. The agency, as we suggest, is an unknown muscular force exerted by the medium, and the subsequent fatigue of the medium—it often takes the form of cramp in the stomach—shows the connection between the physical phenomena and the nervous system. Of course the raps "pretend" to be associated with various personifications; they "manifest themselves as the expression of a will and activity distinct from that of the observers." But such connection need not be veridical, and the reality of the personifications need not be accepted. Rather they are subconscious creations of the medium's brain. Thus the phenomena may be explained without a resort to the supernatural.

Similarly with the movements of tables and chairs, which also claim to be the manifestation of certain definite but defunct personalities These movements are of two main kinds. In the first class may be placed the production of movements where the contact observed is insufficient to account for them. In the second no contact at all precedes or accompanies the movements. The first are known as "parakinesis," the second as "telekinesis." Examples of parakinesis have been observed in broad daylight, as when a table was raised in Dr. Maxwell's presence five feet above the ground, the great medium Eusapia merely touching the corner of the table with one hand. In this particular levitation fraud was impossible, but as telekinesis is obviously a phenomenon of a more verifiable character, and fraud is less able to co-exist with a rigid insistence on non-contact, we prefer to speak at greater length about it. Any serious work on the occult contains a number of well authenticated cases of movement without contact, table-raising, chairs placed upon tables, violent agitation of curtains, the opening of a box, and so forth. As many of these phenomena took place under the rigid scrutiny of the officers of the S. P. R. their validity, where due precaution is taken, may be accepted without reserve. Dr. Maxwell also records the prancing about of chairs at a restaurant under peculiarly good circumstances of verification. He has ascertained that there exists "a certain correlation between the movements of the medium 'or assistants' and the movements of the objects used in experimentation;" also "that certain peculiar sensations accompany the emission of the force employed". The liberation of the energy seems to be dependent upon contraction of the muscles, particularly of the hand, and it is demonstrated that stronger radiations issue from the palm than from the back of the hand. Whatever the nature and precise method of operation of this strange force may be—and it will require long and patient investigation to give it a regular scientific status—it is evident that it must be cognate to electricity, for one of the sensations accompanying its emission is a "current which can be felt passing through the body like the current from a dynamo."

Luminous phenomena are far more difficult to explain. Obscurity is necessary for their production. The most common occurrence in this connection is the perception of a sort of "digital effluvium," a slight grey mist passing from the tip of one finger to another in the case of persons of a highly psychical temperament. Sometimes the whole hand becomes phosphorescent, but in either case the matter is one of great difficulty in solution, and the hypotheses which have been advanced are too complicated for discussion here. Occasionally observers have seen sparks coinciding with raps, phenomena with an apparently objective reality. Luminous phenomena of a more decidedly objective character have been observed, brilliant phosphorescent lights whose objectivity was tested by the odour of ozone which they left behind, and this too in seances where fraud seemed to be impossible. Observers of great acumen and chemical knowledge have seen floating lights of a fugitive diaphonous character such as could not be caused normally or by fraud. Still there is always more suspicion of fraud in phenomena of this kind, while the conclusions of prolonged investigation in this region are so meagre that not much is to be gained by discussing the question further. Merely noting that phosphorescent hands not belonging to any of the persons present at the seance, and even luminous forms of persons not in the flesh, have been perceived and vouched for, we shall pass on to the consideration of the class of psycho-sensory and intellectual phenomena.

These are less verifiable and can only be studied indirectly. They can be divided into the two wide categories of sensory-automatism and motor-automatism. Phenomena of the first kind are concerned with the domain of sensibility; they are produced by the spontaneous activity of our senses, or provoked by some external agency. But whatever be the method of operation, the "subject" must have mediumistic powers; he must be a medium or sensitive. Among the most common phenomena of the kind are visual sensations, whether spontaneous, as experienced by some clairvoyants, or provoked, as by the use of the crystal. crystal gazing was of sufficient importance to claim separate treatment in a former article of this series; here he lets it deserve to be ranked here as an intellectual phenomenon of mediumistic character Many of the visual sensations provoked by the Crystal, like much of the material of dreams, is to be traced to the operation of the impersonal or subliminal consciousness which, especially in the case of sensitives, is capable of accomplishing the most complicated intellectual acts without the personal consciousness being aware of it. The weaker the personal consciousness becomes under artificial sleep the more active in the impersonal consciousness, so that we are permitted to think "that one of the conditions of the transcendental perception of facts past, present or future is the disappearance of the voluntary and personal activity of the consciousness." It is indeed the case that in a powerful medium the entire sensibility can be exteriorised to variable distances—a phenomenon known as *telesthesia*—and it is along these lines that we must chiefly look for an explanation of many of the facts of telepathy, clairvoyance and premonition. In other words, it is possible that further investigation may withdraw all these groups of facts from the region of the supernatural, though it is probable that the phenomena of apparitions, as we have hitherto said, will involve the acceptance of spirit agency.

Finally, we come to motor-automatisms, chief of which are automatic writing and drawing, automatic discourses, and incarnations. In these phenomena the intervention of the medium's will is or claims to be excluded. Messages through the planchette or through the vocal organs of the medium are conveyed to the members of the seance and purport to come from some deceased personality. In the phenomena of mixed automatism or incarnation the "personification" is completely developed. The personality of some spirit claims to be in full control of the medium's body, directing and using it as he pleases. The medium speaks and acts in a manner absolutely foreign to his character, frequently uses a language with which he is not acquainted and gives information of which he could not possibly be possessed. In many of these phenomena we may discover the action of the impersonal consciousness—for instance, the famous medium who spouted Hebrew was discovered to have been the servant of a great Hebrew scholar, and, without her knowledge, her impersonal or subliminal consciousness had retained whole sentences which her master had repeated in her hearing; in others there is consummate acting; in some fraud. A few remain which cannot be explained in accordance with any of these hypotheses, and which, in the present state of our knowledge, seem to involve the belief in spirit intervention. But if we hold that human consciousness survives death and the spirits of the departed can revisit earthly scenes—a conclusion we came to in treating of apparitions—there is no reason in the nature of things why powerful sensitives should not be able to evoke spirit intervention. The triviality of the revelations about the future life often made by these so-called spirits does not really affect the question, as we have to explain the facts and not estimate them. The information is only obtained by abnormal conditions on both sides, and therefore it is not surprising if this information is fragmentary. Borderland phenomena are necessarily incomplete, and we find a good parallel in the chasm between the primary and the secondary, the personal and the impersonal consciousness, a chasm which only persons of peculiar temperament known as sensitives or mediums can bridge at all. The long and the short of the matter is that though recent research has limited the area within which a spirit theory is necessary for the explanation of the facts, yet inside this narrowed area the presumption of spirit intervention is if anything strengthened. Patient and unbiassed research such as is being conducted by bodies like the S. P. R. will no doubt at last unravel these fascinating mysteries of the occult.

In writing this series of sketches we have merely desired to make plain the issues, to show how much has been recently learnt about phenomena never before scientifically studied, and, while pointing out what has been achieved, to emphasise the necessity of redoubled efforts on the part of all those who are willing to divest themselves of prejudice and pursue the quest simply for the love of truth and humanity.

[The Author of this series of articles, now concluded, will be glad if any persons who may have had first hand experiences, will communicate with him through us.]

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5.

DUTIES FOR ENSUING WEEK.

Fort Field Officer, Lieutenant A. Mackrell, 109th Infantry. Colaba Field Officer, Captain E. F. Annand, 2nd Royal Scots: Next for duty, Captain A. C. Prat, 2nd Royal Scots.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave out of India on medical certificate for 8 months :—

Lieutenant C. B. Gannon, 113th Infantry.

Under instructions from the Principal Medical Officer, H. M.'s Forces in India, Colonel R. H. Forman, R.A.M.C., Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Brigade, will proceed on temporary duty to Simla, leaving Bombay on 13th instant, and travelling at the public expense.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Gubbin, R.A.M.C., will perform the duties of the Principal Medical Officer during his absence.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, OCTOBER 4—Richardson, Col., 12th Pioneers, from leave from England.

Newcombes, Lt., Worc. Regt, from leave from England.

Leslie, Major, S. and M., from leave from England.

McLaughlin, Lt., 107th Pioneers, from leave from England.

Pike, Capt., 107th Pioneers, from leave from England.

Kunhardt, Capt., I. M. S., from leave from England.

Ker, Lt., Bedford Regt., from leave from England.

Nicholas, Capt., 95th R. Inft., from leave from England.

Beaman, Lt., 1st Lanc., on leave from Jhansi

Gordon, Major, C. of G., from leave from England.

Collinson, Capt., I. M. S., from leave from England.

Barrow, Lt.-Genl., Staff, from leave from England.

Brett, Major, R. E., on duty from Aden.

Birke Smith, Lt., R. E., from leave from England.

Allen, Capt., Welsh Regt., from leave from England.

Bryant, Lt., R. A., from leave from England.

Thornaton, Major, S. and T. C., from leave from England.

Kirkpatrick, Major, Stafford, from leave from England.

Johnson, Capt., R. A., from leave from England.

Chegue, Capt., 15th Lancers, from leave from England.

Palmer, Lt., 10th Hussars, from leave from England.

Williams, Lt., 10th Hussars, from leave from England.

Rivett-Carnac, Col., 8th Cavalry, from leave from England.

DEPARTURES, October 4.—Birke-Smith, Lt., R. E., from leave to D. I. Khan.

Gordon, Major, C. of G., from leave to Mardan.

Thornoton, Major, S. and T. C., from leave to Lahore.

Bryant, Lt., R. A., from leave to Kohat.

Rivett-Carnac, Col., 8th Cavalry, from leave to Umballa.

Col., Richardson, Col., 13th Pioneers, from leave to Jhansi.

Newcombe, Lt., Worc. Regt., on duty to Ahmednagar.

Pike, Capt., 107th Pioneers, from leave to Poona.

McLaughlin, Lt., 107th Pioneers, from leave to Poona.

Leslie, Major, S. and M., from leave to Kirkee.

Kunhardt Capt., I. M. S., from leave to Jubbulpur.

Ker, Lt., Bedford Regt., from leave to Jhansi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 4.

In future two courses of instructions for men of the R. H. A. and R. F. A. will be held at the Carriage Factory at Jubbulpore annually, commencing on 2nd January and 1st July respectively, and each will last twelve months.

OTERO the dancer is advertising for a monkey. She wishes one she can tame and teach. He must be "gentle, amiable, and of prepossessing appearance." At the same time, a doctor who has been studying vegetarianism has just made a remarkable discovery. He finds that "a man, by following a diet consisting exclusively of fruit, rapidly acquires all the physical and moral qualities of the chimpanzee." An ingenious gentleman in Paris has put two and two together—that is to say, has thought over both Mme. Otero's advertisement and the doctor's discovery. He now writes to the papers (the "Telegraph" states) to say that "he is beginning a fruit diet of cocoanuts at once. When the treatment has had its desired effect he will answer the beautiful Otero's advertisement, and apply for the post of pet ape.

AMERICA'S NAVAL NEEDS.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT MILITANT.

Peace and Insult.

PROGRAMME SUGGESTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 3.

President Roosevelt, speaking at Cairo, Illinois, advocated an increase in the Navy and declared that the policy of peace with insult was as bad for a nation as for an individual.

He hoped that hereafter the policy of keeping the battleship fleet alternately in the Pacific and Atlantic would be steadily followed.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

Colonel Yate's Criticism.

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

A letter from Colonel Yate, former Commissioner in Baluchistan, to the *Times* criticises exhaustively the Anglo-Russian Convention and says that commercially and industrially both Britain and India have lost heavily throughout.

The writer points out that while M. Isvolsky had a well-skilled Asiatic department at his back during the negotiations Sir Edward Grey and Nicholson had nothing of the kind owing to the party system which prevents experts from the opposite side being summoned to assist in such negotiations. Colonel Yate quotes Lord Curzon's letter of the 29th July and urges that if the Foreign Office had utilized the experience of those possessing recent local knowledge the result would have been greatly to the public advantage.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

New Governor Appointed.

LONDON, OCTOBER 3.

Mr. Frederick John Jackson has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the East Africa Protectorate.

THE FLOODS IN FRANCE.

Situation Becomes more Serious.

LONDON, OCTOBER 3.

It is still raining in South-Eastern France, and the disorganization of the communications is increasing.

President Fallieres has returned to Paris.

UNREST IN THE SAHARA.

Designs on French Posts.

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

The *Times'* correspondent at Cairo states that the Wadai Chiefs are assembling a force of 5,000 to attack Ulad Soliman, Arabi of Kanem, and probably the French posts northward of Lake Tchad.

THE FIRST GERMAN SUBMARINE.

A 700 Mile Trial.

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

The Berlin *Tageblatt* states that the trials of the first German Submarine were record-breaking. The vessel was driven 700 miles in bad weather without receiving fresh petrol.

RUSSO-JAPANESE ENTENTE.

Leading to a World-Peace.

STATUS IN THE FAR EAST.

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

Reuter telegraphs from Tokio that the Ministers, Generals, Admirals and the Russian Ambassador attended the celebration of the Russo-Japanese entente which M. Shibusaja welcomed as the foundation of an ultimate world-peace. M. Bakhmetreff the Russian Ambassador, said peace in the Far East was now established on a firm basis.

MR. TAFT IN JAPAN.

Farewell Banquet.

LONDON, OCTOBER 3.

Mr. Taft has left Tokio after a farewell banquet given by the Emperor. He had an official send-off at the station.

JOCKEY CLUB STAKES.

LONDON, OCTOBER 3.

The race for the Jockey Club Stakes resulted as follows :—

Saucy	1
Larig	2
Kuroki	3

There were six starters. The race was won by three lengths with a bad third. The betting was—

13 to 8 against Saucy,
4 to 1 against Larig,
33 to 1 against Kuroki.

THE CESAREWITCH.

Latest Betting.

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

The Cesarewitch betting is as follows :—

9 to 2	Baltinglass
100 to 12	Royal Dream
9 to 1	Wuffy
9 to 1	Demure
100 to 7	Mondamin
100 to 7	Madame de Soubise

MR. JOHN BURDEN, 101 years old, and Miss Rose McGuire, the sweetheart of his youth, herself almost a centenarian, have been married in the presence of a cheering crowd, at Nashville, Tennessee. According to a report from Nashville, the ceremony was performed in a tent erected over the spot where the two kept secret trysts when John Quincy Adams was President of the United States.

MOROCCAN ENVOYS TO KING EDWARD.

Arrival at Gibraltar.

COMPENSATION FOR BRITISH LOSSES.

NEWS OF KAID MACLEAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

Two envoys from Mulai Hafid to King Edward have arrived at Gibraltar from Saffi.

LONDON, OCTOBER 3.

A hundred of Mulai-Hafid's horsemen entered Mazagan and by a ruse arrested the Governor, who was sent to Marrakesh, and installed a new Governor.

LATER.

In reply to representations, Sir Edward Grey has to consider the question of compensating British losses at Casablanca by making an advance, subject to repayment by the responsible parties ; similarly to Germany.

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

Letters have been received from Kaid Maclean at Tangier saying that he has been much better treated latterly, but nothing is known of the prospects of his release.

NEW BRAZILIAN LOAN.

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

A three million sterling five per cent. Brazilian loan at ninety-five has been issued.

THE RESIGNATION OF MR. CARRUTHERS.

Result of Censure.

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

A telegram from the *Times'* Sydney Correspondent states that the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Carruthers was largely due to the probability of the Assembly censuring his action towards the Federal Government mentioned on the 22nd August.

THE WAR OFFICE AIRSHIP.

Excellent Performance.

STRONG WIND CONQUERED.

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

At Aldershot the War Office Airship covered a twenty-mile circular course in an hour and travelled easily in the teeth of a strong wind, blowing at an estimated rate of fifteen miles an hour.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 4.

The airship "Nulli Secundus" attained a speed of twenty miles an hour in the face of a strong wind at Aldershot.

FRENCH SHIP WRECKED.

Thrilling Rescues.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 4.

The French ship "Leon XIII" has been wrecked on some rocks off the Clare coast. After tremendous efforts fourteen of the crew were rescued after they had been clinging to the rigging for forty-eight hours, being swept by waves the whole time.

The lifeboats are unable to approach, and nine men are still on the ship, including the Captain, who is seriously injured. A cruiser has been sent to assist.

FRONTIER SURVEY HEAD-QUARTERS.

Proposed Transfer to Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 4.

A proposal to transfer the headquarters of the Frontier Survey to Simla is under consideration but not yet settled. The decision would involve removing many officers and a fairly large native establishment to the summer capital. The object of the proposal is to bring the Survey into closer touch with the Army Headquarters.

ARMY MANŒUVRES IN CHAMAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, OCTOBER 4.

Troops have gone to Chaman, Peshin, for the manœuvres which commence on the 10th instant and last till the 25th instant. Two Brigades consisting of six Infantry Regiments, and two British and the Sind Horse. The Hariana Lancers, and the Field Artillery from Karachi will arrive on the 6th. The Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles go ont on 19th and join in the manœuvres for one day in charge of the armoured train. General Sir Archibald Hunter will attend the manœuvres on the 23rd instant.

THE TRANSPORT "ASSAYE."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 4.

The hired Transport "Assaye" sailed hence at 8 a. m. to-day for Southampton with officers, troops and time-expired men, numbering in all 1550.

FAILURE OF WATER SUPPLY IN KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 5.

The injurious effect of the early failure of water supply has been felt almost throughout the whole of Karachi District, hence the prospect of the outturn is gloomy. Damage has also been caused to rice crops by rats in six talukas of the Karachi District.

GHARIWALLAS' STRIKE AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 4.

The Ticca Ghariwallas are still on strike, but as some 300 registered to-day it is evident that they intend resuming work to-morrow.

MR. KEIR HARDIE'S TOUR.

Denouncement and Defence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 4.

Referring to the comments in the London Press on Mr. Keir Hardie, the *Englishman*, this morning, says :—Mr. Keir Hardie goes down to the most disaffected town in Eastern Bengal in company with Mr. J. Choudhury and there delivers a speech in which he compares what he styles the horrors of Eastern Bengal with the horrors of Turkish Armenia. He adds that the form of Government which is good for Canada must be good for India. It is no wonder that all right thinking people are indignant and believe that the sooner he leaves India the better."

The *Statesman* in a short note writes Mr. Hardie has neither done nor said anything to justify the severe strictures to which he is being subjected in the English press."

LATER.

This morning an *Empire* representative called on Mr. Keir-Hardie to inquire if he was prepared to reply to the papers which had attacked him. Mr. Hardie declined to make any statement or say what he thought of the opinion of London Journalists.

"I make it a rule," he said, "never to notice attacks in the Press."

"Have you anything to say, then, with regard to Sir Lepel Griffin's suggestion?" said the interviewer, handing Mr. Hardie a copy of the telegram which stated that Sir Lepel had recommended the deportation of such a firebrand from India.

"Certainly not," replied the Labour M. P. and changed the subject. "It may interest you to know," he added, "that the *Daily Mail* have already cabled out here to inquire if certain reports sent home with regard to things I have said here were correct." Mr. Hardie added that he does not know exactly what had been cabled to the English Press about him, so he could not be sure what his critics had based their condemnations on. He had replied to the *Daily Mail*.

The *Empire* publishes copies of these telegrams.

THE BEADON SQUARE RIOTS.

Another Outbreak.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 4.

There was a repetition of stone throwing near Beadon Square, especially at tram-cars last night. Many arrests, all Bengalis, have been made. Stone throwing at Policemen, Europeans and tram-cars seems to have been general all over the northern section of the town and nearly the whole of the police in the town were out.

ANOTHER PAPER RAIDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 4.

The following telegram appears in the *Bengalee*.

Rangpur, October 3.—The office of the *Rangpur Bartabaha* was searched yesterday by the D. S. P. himself and a posse of forty military policemen armed with guns and lathis surrounded the office. Joy Chandra Sarkar, the alleged editor, and Protap Chandra Mozumdar the printer were arrested yesterday for a seditious article "Ranabadya" published in the paper on the 6th of September. Yesterday a pleader applied for bail before the Magistrate of the District. The accused has been released on bail of one hundred each. The case is fixed for the 8th instant.

THE SPLIT IN THE CONGRESS PARTY.

Moderates Want their Money Back.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, OCTOBER 4.

The members of the Reception Committee belonging to the Moderate Party have given notice to the Secretaries and Treasurers that the Congress funds are not to be used without their consent. Many members are greatly disgusted with the doings of the extremist leaders on the meeting day and also with students for molesting old and respected persons under incitement from the leaders and do not want to take part in the Congress movement. They want their money back.

THE "PACE MEDAL."

New Design

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 4.

Miss Winser, the well known designer of Medals at home, has prepared a new design of the King-Emperor's head for the so-called "Pace Medal" which the Government of India use for the Civil Service, for prizes and awards, for commemorative occasions and for other non-military purposes. A few specimen pieces have been struck as an experiment. The King-Emperor is shown crowned and wearing the collars of the two Indian Orders. The design is much more effective than that on the rupee.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 4.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain Brown, 53rd Sikhs, is appointed to the Frontier Militia.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captains Lapsley and Walker, I. M. S., are appointed to the United Provinces.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bannerman, I. M. S., Director of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, is granted combined leave for nineteen months and Capt. Liston, I. M. S., will hold charge of the current duties of the office in addition to his own duties.

The services of the Hon. Mr. Coxe, I. C. S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonels Scott and Russell, I. M. S., are permitted to retire.

Captain Parker, I. M. S., is transferred to the Temporary Half Pay List.

Lieutenant-Colonel Caulfield, 110th Mahrattas, is promoted Brevet Colonel.

THE ease with which an otter will sometimes secure a meal was illustrated by an incident which, the "Field" says, came under the notice of the keeper of the Salman Hall water on the Cumberland Derwent. When the spate was coming down he was guarding the running salmon and grilse at the weirs. It was well on towards daybreak, when from his hiding place among some bushes he saw an otter paddling across the apron of the weir. In parts where the masonry is worn there are small pools of sufficient depth to cover a 10lb. fish, and as he came along the apron the otter inspected each of these little dubs. He pulled out from the water a grilse about 5lb. For a moment or two the fish writhed about the otter's head like a snake. Then the keeper came from his concealment, and the otter dropped the grilse, and dived into the rough water below the weir. The fish had been seized by the shoulder, and was severely bitten.

USURY UNDER MAHOMEDAN LAW.

Question of Legality.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 4.

A meeting of educated Mahomedans was recently held at the Lahore residence of Maulvi Muharram Ali Chishti to draft questions as to the legality or illegality of different sort of money transactions and to enquire whether usury was lawful in India under Mahomedan Law. Mr. Fazal Hussain and Sheikh Ahmad Hussain, Barrister, Maulvi Fazaluddin, Chawdhri Nabi Bakuh and Sayad Muhammad Amin, Pleaders, Mean Nezam-ud-din Munshi, Shams-ud-din, Secretary, Anjuman-i-Himayat Islam, Munshi Sher Mohammad, Vice-President of the Mayo School of Art, Haji Shamsuddin and other gentlemen of position were present. Mr. Fazal Hussain was voted to the chair and Maulvi Mohurram Ali appointed Secertary.

A number of questions.

were drafted and the questions of Mirza Sultan Ahmed Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, (as regards the Agricultural Banks) were appended to the Istifta (queries). The Hanfi (Sunni) Mahommedan community includes the majority of Mahomedans all the world over. It was unanimously resolved to take advantage of the anniversary of the Anjuman-i-Nomania (which represents the Hanfi Muhammadans) and to put the Istifta before the learned and distinguished Hanfi Maulvis who were to attend the anniversary from the different parts of India this week.

The Anjuman laid the Istifta before the learned Maulvis and there was a Conference of the Emaulvis to consider the answers to the questions. Several sittings of the Conference were held in the hall of the Anjuman when Mr. Chishti put the case before the Maulvis and related the circumstances which had necessitated the queries on behalf of the educated division who were most anxious to have the questions solved in accordance with the tenets of Islam. Among the learned Maulvis who took part in the Conference were Shams-ul-Ullama Maulvi Abdul Hakim, head of the Persian Maulvis of the Oriental College Lahore, Haji Ahmad Ali, Principal, of the Religious College, Meerut, Maulvi Haji Asharaf Ali of Muzaffarnagar, Maulvi Qazi Sulaman Shah Sajjads Nashir Phuljari, Maulvi Fateh Muhammad Taib (Lucknow), Maulvi Ghulam Muhammad Fazal (Hoshiarpur), Maulvi Husian Mian (Phulwari), Maulvi Ghulam Ullah, religious teacher, Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, Maulvi Nur Ahmad (Amritsar), Maulvi Muhammad Zakar, the Imam of the Shahi Mosque of Lahore, Maulvi Ghulam Mnin-nd-din, Maulvi Sayad Hasan, Maulvi Muhammad Ashraf and Maulvi Faizal Hasan, Professor of the Nymania College, Lahore, Maulvi Mufti Salimullah, Secretary Anjuman-i-Nomania, Maulvi Qasi Abdul Sulam (Panipat), Maulvi Haji Ahmal Ali, Mirzapur, Qazi Asmadullah Shah (Badaun), Maulvi Khalifa Abdul Hakim, Kamalpur, and others.

After a great deal of discussion and argument it was unanimously agreed by all the Maulvis present:—

"That according to the Hanfi School of Law any kind of usury was forbidden in India, as this country could not be considered Darul-hurb. They based this Fatwa on the fact that Muhammadans enjoyed full religious liberty under the British Government and were never forced to abstain from obeying their religious commands. Consequently they declared India not to be a Darul-hurb which was in no way inferior to a Darul-Islam.

"To purchase shares in any Bank, including Agricultural Banks, to take any interest on any deposited money in any Bank, including Savings Bank, to deal in Government Promissory Notes, to take any profit on any mortgaged property, and to receive any kind of simple and compound interest, were declared to be equally illegal.

"To deposit money in a Bank without taking any interest was not prohibited. To receive money from a Provident Fund or to deal in sending or receiving hundies in a money order form was declared by a majority of the Maulvis to be lawful and the minority construed these transactions also as included in the word Riba."

It is the first occasion in India that such distinguished and orthodox Hanfi Maulvis of India assembled in meeting have unanimously declared that India is not a Darul-hurb and such a Conference as this is entitled to special significance. It shows the attitude which Hanfii Muhammadans are bound to take towards the British Government in accordance with the Muhammadan law.

An anxious crowd of Muhammadans in all the bazars of the city received the verdict with the greatest joy and pleasure.

The Anjuman's anniversary was an unprecedented success this year in many respects. At its close Maulvi Muharram Ali-Chishti, Vice-President of the Anjuman, made a short speech thanking the visitors who attended from distant parts of the country. He offered special thanks to the Maulvis on behalf of the Anjuman. The Maulvi also made an important reference to the great regard which the Government and the Local Authorities had shown for the feeling of the orthodox community and added that such kindness strengthened the bonds of loyalty by which they were bound to the British Government.

During their four days' stay at Lahore all the guests numbering one hundred were lavishly entertained at the expense of Moulvi Muharram Ali Chishti.

EXTRAORDINARY ALLEGATIONS.

JOSEPH McHUGH, a discharged soldier from the Munster Fusiliers, was charged at Birmingham on Sept. 13 with attempting to defraud the War Office by representing himself to be the next-of-kin of the late Sergt. Corton, of the 1st Sussex Regt. He surrendered himself, and said that in the case of another deceased soldier he had received 116*l*. He made an extraordinary statement to the effect that in 1893, while serving with the Munster Fusiliers at Cawnpore he made a report to Sir G. White, then Commander-in-Chief in India, against the Colonel of his Regiment. An application to be transferred to another Regiment was refused, and he was subjected to persecution, being four times court-martialled and imprisoned and on the last occasion flogged, receiving thirty-seven lashes. He was subsequently discharged as incorrigible and worthless, which he denied, declaring he had been a good soldier, first-class drill instructor, and best shot of all ranks in 1896 at Dum Dum, India. The amount of service he had lost was over fourteen years, and when he came into civilian life he had only one shilling. His idea in doing what he had was to draw public attention to his case.

THE preservation of game seems to be much more in vogue with the big landholders in the Madras Presidency, says the *Indian Field*, than in most other parts of India, though of late the Governments of Bengal and the Eastern Province have bestirred themselves in this direction. The large area devoted to this purpose by the Nizam is reported to have become uncommonly well stocked from remaining closely conserved for three years.

THE "Manchester Courier" has an amusing and heartrending story of a just punishment inflicted on a links thief. It was at a blind hole on the Hesketh links. After driving a ball which he knew was a little off the line, a player saw two heads disappearing rapidly down the far side of the hill. Suspecting mischief, he sprinted to the top of the hill, saw one of the youths in the act of calmly pocketing the ball, and then walk towards some long grass and commence apparently to search for it. Without remark the player on coming up seized the culprit by the scruff of the neck with one hand, and thrust the other into his breast pocket and brought forth the stolen ball. When his clubs arrived he selected his putter, and proceeded to pronounce sentence. "I am going to give you five strokes at intervals of one minute between each." Before the squirming youth could realise the situation, he was face downwards across the player's knee, and the shaft of the putter came down solidly. The hills resounded with the most blood-curding yells, bringing forth from the clubhouse and neighbouring greens other members, whose sympathies, however, were entirely with the their hand of justice.

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT IN POONA.

Colonel Russell Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 4.

This morning Mr. Carmichael, District Magistrate and Collector, disposed of the case in which Colonel Russell, Commanding the Sappers and Miners, was charged under Section 337, I. P. C. The case for the prosecution was that Colonel Russell at about 6-30 p.m. on the 26th ultimo was driving his car along Sassoon Road and, when on the curve of the road going to Kirkee, his car struck a native woman who was knocked down and subsequently removed to Sassoon Hospital to have her injuries attended to. The Collector with Colonel Russell, the Police, complainant and witnesses proceeded to the spot on Hospital Road where the accident occurred, where a searching inquiry was instituted by the Collector and District Magistrate who, after hearing the statements of Colonel Russell, the complainant and the witnesses, passed the following order :—

"The local enquiry made in the presence of three witnesses shows that the complainant and a companion were crossing the road and that when the car came behind, one of the women turned to get to the pavement but was caught by the car and thrown down. The injuries inflicted were not serious as the car was well under control and was stopped at once. Colonel Russell stated that the complainant went so far as to leave the way open for the car to but the complainant lost her head and ran back. The complainant and prosecution witnesses state that the women were close to the pavement when the car came up, but as they all say that it was the left side of the car that struck the woman, their statements cannot be accepted as accurate. With regard to their position as the car came up, I must accept Colonel Russell's account. He also refrained from blowing his horn as the woman was clear and he was afraid that they might lose their heads, if they heard the horn, and turn round. I find there is no case against Colonel Russell. The discrepancy as to the course the car took shows the need of the Police noting the tracks after an accident of this kind. Under Section 245, Colonel Russell is acquitted and discharged."

Colonel Russell, at the conclusion of the case compensated the complainant.

CROP PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 4.

This week's crop telegrams report a further rise in food grain prices in the United Provinces, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Provinces, Central India and Rajputana. The special reports from the different provinces will not be available until to-morrow, but there appears to be only too great reason to fear a very serious failure of the summer crops on unirrigated land from Beharhar in the east to Delhi in the west, and including Bundelkhand, Northern Rajputana, Eastern Panjab and even a considerable portion of the fertile grain lands of Oudh.

In the Delhi District fodder is already becoming scarce. The failure of a single crop should not produce distress of a kind that cannot be met by the measures, for which preparations are now being made, but anxiety will be intense until the autumn rains that are awaited for getting the winter crops into the ground arrive; for experience in the past unfortunately shows that the failure of late summer rains tends to induce deficiency in autumn rains as well.

BOMBAY CROP REPORT.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India on the 2nd instant :—

There was good rain during the week in parts of Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Kanara, Poona, Satara and Karnatak and slight rain in parts of Thana, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Sholapur. More rain is generally needed for standing kharif crops and rabi sowing. Inundation in Sind is not satisfactory. Standing crops are suffering for want of sufficient moisture in parts of Sind, Gujarat, Thana, Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur, Kathiawar, Baroda, Rewa Kantha and Cutch, otherwise they are in good condition except for slight damage by rats in parts of Karachi and Hyderabad and by insects in parts of Sholapur, Baroda and Kathiawar. Harvesting of kharif crops continues in parts of Karachi, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Thana, Ratnagiri, Kanara, Khandesh, Nasik and Poona. Preparation of lands for rabi sowing is in progress in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Deccan, Karnatak and Baroda. Rabi sowing has commenced in parts of the Deccan. Fodder-supply is generally adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Drinking water is sufficient. Supply of water for irrigation is sufficient except in parts of Nasik and Bijapur. The quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Karnatak is 14 to 29 per cent., in the Deccan 3 to 30 per cent., in the Konkan 12 to 33 per cent., in Gujarat 20 to 40 per cent. and in Sind 16 to 31 per cent, less than normal. During each of the weeks ending 14th and 21st ultimo 18 persons were relieved gratuitously in Belgaum.

ALL INDIA LUTHERAN CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 4.

An All India Lutheran Missionary Conference is to take place at Guntur from the 2nd to the 9th January 1908. The Basel Mission has accepted the invitation to be present.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "CASTALIA."

The Anchor Line steamer "Castalia" will sail from No. 2, Victoria Dock, on the morning of the 9th inst. with the following passengers-Medical inspection at 8 a.m. sharp

For London—Col W F C Plowden, Miss Plowden, Mrs E H Waterfield, 2 infants and nurse, Major A Roberts, Mr D J Ferrar, Mr J S Brodie, Mr J Muirhead, Major Kendall, Mrs Kendall, Dr J. Newman Darling and Mrs Newman Darling and infant.

For Liverpool :—Mrs T Gahagan and 3 children, Mrs J Westley Stokes, child, infant and nurse, Dr John E Mackenzie, Mrs Mackenzie, Miss Pheer, Mrs Matthew, Mr M T Gibbs, Mrs Aplin, infant and nurse, Mrs L W Hartley and infant, Mr W Wrigley and Mr F Hague.

For New York—Miss B Work and Miss Tyrenberg.

For Port Said—Rev R A Sharp.

A GOLFING cricketer had an amusing experience lately. He had the misfortune, says the "Yorkshire Daily Observer," to get a "duck" when performing on the cricket pitch, and shortly afterwards he represented his club in a golf match and halved with his opponent in both rounds. A cricketing friend, who had seen a report of the golf match, upbraided him with his lack of skill, observing, "Thee gets a duck at cricket and two ducks at golf; what are thoo good for?"

A SPECIAL Indian number of "The Gentlewoman" will appear in December, in which the Mem Sahib's requirements will be particularly considered. Besides the usual well known features of the paper, there will be a number of articles on matters of interest to residents in India, and Fashion Notes in which the exigencies of the climate of India will be appropriately considered. The question of schools and homes in England for Anglo-Indian children will be made a feature of this number. A Mem Sahib will contribute "Phases of Indian Society," and Mrs. R. H. M. Aitken's "Reminiscences of Indian Life before the Mutiny," with illustrations, will be another interesting contribution. Mr. Keith Hatch, F. R. C. S. (I. M. S.), will describe how to keep well in health in India. Pages will be devoted to photographs of ladies well-known in Indian Society, and of British children living in India. Not least in importance to readers of "The Gentlewoman" in this country is a Special Prize Competition, in which Rs. 150 are offered in three prizes for the best anecdote or experience of any description, personal or otherwise, the only condition being that it must relate to India, must not be longer than 350 words (and may be as short as the competitor wishes,) and must reach the Editor at 70, Long Acre, London, not later than November 11th. The contributions of the successful competitors will appear in the Indian number of "The Gentlewoman."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE RAILWAY TROUBLE.

Shipbuilding Dispute.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON SEPTEMBER 20.

Public interest is centred on the further development that has taken place this week in the fierce struggle that is pending between the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants and the Boards of all the Railway Companies except one, the North-Eastern line. The last-named railway has long "recognised" the Labour leaders, which is the ostensible cause of the present trouble, though behind it is a demand for an all-round advance in payment for all grades. The possibility that the outcome of the ballot which the men's executive have decided to take has created something resembling a panic in the market for railway stock, and the fall in the price of those securities during the last seven days amounts to the enormous total of ten millions sterling. According to a table published by the "Financial Review of Reviews" the depreciation on the ordinary capital alone in the short space of seven days has been £6,852,792—a fact which shows the responsibility that rests upon the leaders of both parties. As I have said, one railway, the North-Eastern, recognises the Society and negotiates with its official, and this practice is universal in all large industries. Indeed, about eight or nine years ago, Sir Benjamin Brown, of the Armstrong-Whitworth works at Newcastle said that it would be impossible to manage such a huge business without a frank interchange of views and negotiations with the officials of various unions. Upon the subject of the demand for an all-round increase in wages, while this demand is natural in view of the general increase in the price of all commodities, its granting would involve either the practical disappearance of dividends or else a general raising of freights and passenger fares. On behalf of the stand taken by the directors, it is argued that while "recognition may be a good thing for ordinary industrial undertakings; the position of railway companies is different inasmuch as they operate under Acts of Parliament and Board of Trade regulations and restrictions of the most exacting kind." Such responsibilities and obligations as these, it is argued, must be accompanied by the power of direct dealing with the workers concerned, and by an absence of any right on the part of third parties to imperil that discipline and efficient control which the companies consider essential if their lines are to be operated in the interests, not merely of the railway shareholders, but of the community in general. Should dislocation of traffic, or even disaster, occur, the railway companies would not be exempted from blame on their showing that the trouble was primarily due to third-party intervention or complications ; and it is held that, where responsibility in matters of the gravest importance to the public well-being is thus complete, authority, in turn, should not be hampered—subject, that is, to the right (already freely conceded) of the railwaymen personally to present their claims or grievances to the boards of directors whenever they have ground for so doing. However much there may be in this, it is scarcely consistent with the view put forward in the same quarter that the controllers of our railways would be obliged to recognise the Society if it were strong enough. It is not denied that although the Society is rather rich in funds,—it possess accumulations amounting to £3,50,000—less than half the men eligible for membership do not belong to it. Mr. Bell however retorts that the best of the men, and practically the whole of those working at the larger centres, are in the Union and that during the past six months the membership has increased on an average 1,000 a week. Moreover the Society's action seems to have the support of other organisations of a similar character, and Mr. Steadman, M. P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Trade Union Congress, is quoted as having said that if a strike occurs there will be no lack of funds. So far the language used on both sides has been free from bitterness, and Mr. Bell, although in astuteness a match for the best of the railway Chairmen, excites no animosity of the kind which Mr. Burns evoked when he first came prominently before the public in connection with the London Dock strike. I have said that Mr. Bell is an astute man. His opponents acknowledge that he is showing great dexterity, and not the least dexterous of his acts is the proposal he has just made for a conference to decide the meaning of recognition—a popular move. The general opinion at present is that the director will eventually recognise the Union (despite their continued protestations to the contrary) and that we shall at any rate, though there may be sectional strikes on different lines, be spared the experience which is pictured so graphically by the "Daily Mail" in the following :—

"For what, after all, is a railway strike? What would be its meaning to the public? It would disorganise all trade and business. Except where towns were within reach of the sea, there would be failure in the supply of coal, food, and all the necessities of life. The canals could never carry a tithe of the traffic. There would be no milk for breakfast, no meat for dinner, no fuel in the fire, an immediate and exorbitant rise in prices, and, if the strike were protracted, no gas and no electricity. The suffering caused, especially in the case of the poor, would be graver than that inflicted even by a great war. Civilised life would be brought to a standstill. The whole trade of this country is organised upon the assumption that no large stock of goods need be maintained, but that all that is wanted can be obtained quickly by railway. The stocks in the shops and warehouses, being small would be speedily exhausted. As a great railway strike would cut off raw materials, factories throughout England would have to close, and the workers would be left without wages or employment. A general railway strike is thus a disaster which a civilised society could never tolerate. To a business nation, living by its export trade, it would spell something little short of ruin unless it were very speedily decided."

Such also would be the outcome of the general strike beloved by Socialist dreamers such as William Morris who ushers in the Utopian millennium of his "News from Nowhere", by describing a "general strike." Fortunately the general strike is beyond the capabilities of Labour organizations. But even sectional strikes would be disastrous.

RAILWAY NATIONALISATION AS THE REMEDY.

One indirect result of the agitation directed by Mr. Bell is that attention is being directed and directed in some unexpected quarters to the question of railway nationalisation. We move very fast, politically, in these days, and nobody seems surprised that this problem regarded not so long as Utopian, if not criminal, has been considered favourably at a gathering of the Association of Chambers of Commerce by the President of that influential body. In his opening address at the autumnal meeting of the Association, Lord Brassey discussed the pros and cons of nationalisation, but with a decided leaning to the pros.

In and out of Parliament there was a growing demand that railways shall be managed with a single eye to the service of the public, and not for the benefit of the shareholders. Railways were hard pressed. It was difficult to maintain dividends certainly not excessive in amount. Competition was severe by rival systems. British railway administration was honest and able, and there was a keen desire to serve the public. In railway management in England competition was carried to excess ; an immense capital was wasted on duplicate lines not called for by the public. Complaints were made that wages were too low and hours too long, and that rates and charges were excessive. There might be wrongs calling for remedy in particular cases, and as to charges they might be too high in districts where the local railway had a monopoly, and too low between competitive points. Perhaps we were on the eve of a change of policy. In Continental Europe, railways were becoming the property of the State, the requirements of the public being fully considered and the results to the exchequer satisfactory. If we were taking a new departure to-day there could hardly be a question as to what Parliament would do. It was difficult to change a policy to which we have long adhered. The capital value of railways might be taken roughly at twice the amount of the National Debt. To deal equitably with interests so vast would be an operation which would heavily tax our financial resources. Perhaps we might begin with State ownership in Ireland. The financial operation would be on a limited scale. The savings from unity of management would certainly allow of considerable reductions in rates and fares in the United Kingdom, there was no reason to go beyond Ireland below. The postal service, the dockyards, and the Civil Service generally at home, in India, and in the Colonies were highly efficient. It was not the least of the advantages to be looked for from the change, which he had ventured to advocate, that it would give to the State a field in which soldiers, having completed their term of service with the colours, might find employment.

Lord Rosebery will have noted what the President of the Association says regarding Ireland and be relieved to find that Scotland is not proposed this time as the corpus vile of a bold experiment.

THE DISPUTE IN THE SHIP-BUILDING TRADE.

Recognition of a trade union by the employers, for which the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants are fighting, will, if it comes, not necessarily mean industrial peace. We have had during the past week the spectacle of a repudiation of trade-union officials by the members of the Boiler-makers Union. Writing about a month ago I described how some boilermakers on the Tyne had struck over a dispute as to whether certain duties should be performed by rivetters or caulkers. The employers threatened a lock-out unless these men returned to work pending a joint conference between the Employers' Federation and Union officials. Both parties met at Edinburgh and a provisional agreement was arrived at. To the astonishment of the whole community, the members of the Union have refused to ratify the agreement accepted by their accredited representatives. Upon receiving this information, the Employers' Federation refused to treat upon any subject until it is assured that "no stoppage of work should take place until after full discussion." They have therefore posted lock-out notices, affecting some 40,000 men on October 5th, unless the men will confirm the agreement reached by their delegates. It is believed that a further ballot will be immediately taken. Commercial conditions in this industry are now all against the men, and one hopes this will be realised. It is however very serious that in what should be a coherent organization there are such symptoms of a lack of moral discipline. To repudiate the action of an elected governing body chosen from among their members is an entirely indefensible procedure.

A KIDNAPPING MYTH.

Somebody has pulled the leg of an Aldershot journalist to such an extent that, to pursue the metaphor, he must now be lame for life. In Thursday's morning papers appeared a most circumstantial story outshocking even the most vivid of shilling shockers. The story was to the effect that an artilleryman, stationed at Gosport, was stopped by the occupants of a motor car on the pretext of asking the way, was "sandbagged," and recovered consciousness to find himself in the cabin of a steamer. He found a fellow prisoner, an acquaintance who had been similarly "shanghaied." The men were confined for eight days and then escaped through a port-hole (a bilge pipe would have been as credible) and swam about, being picked up by a boat and landed at Bristol, off which port the steamer was lying. They then proceeded to Gosport police station where the soldier was arrested as a deserter, but subsequently released. The following is from *The Tribune* :—"A possible key to the adventure, which invests it with more of romance than ever, is to be found in the story told by Warren of an adventure which he had in India many years ago with the very man whom he found in the cabin of the mysterious vessel. Warren, accompanied by this man, who is an old Artillery comrade, and another soldier, committed some act of sacrilege at a Hindu shrine. They were detected and set upon by the infuriated natives, and only just escaped with their lives, bearing to this day on their bodies the scars which they received in the onslaught of the mob. And two of the occupants of the motor-car by whom Warren was kidnapped were, he says, Hindus in European attire." There were other adornments to the story, making it appear even more circumstantial and imposing. Alas, however, for bubble reputations and wasted inventive capacity! While the head-lines of early editions of the evening papers still announced the fact, later editions contained the soldier's denial of the whole story, saying that nothing of the sort had happened or had been alleged by him. Also the Officer Commanding the detachment at Gosport telegraphed that the man had never been arrested, that the story was probably fabricated, and that the man was now in hospital. Truth is, in this case, less strange than fiction. But what a waste of a good plot for an autumn Drury Lane melodrama!

IRELAND: THE ROAMING LION; THE NEW TYRANT; THE GLENAKBRY EXPLOSION.

A practical cartoon published yesterday shows Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman bolting in a state of prodigious fright from a lion in the shape of Mr. Redmond whose tail is being vigorously twisted by a "Sinn Feiner. Says the infuriated beast : "Sure, Cammy me bhoy, ye needn't be frightened at my roaring. I'm only doing it to show this fellow that O'im alive." Mr. Redmond's performance at Longford on Sunday are not inaptly hit off by the cartoonist. He made two speeches, in one—and only one—of which he did a certain amount of roaring. Deprecating internal dissensions he begged them to be "serious in their movement." "Let them," he proceeded to say

lodge at Glenahery, a certain Nationalist member suggested, by questions he asked in the House, that the whole thing was a put up job,—people smiled and said it was only pretty Fanny's way. But now we have an elaborate report from District Inspector Peston, inferentially supporting this view of the occurrence. And his conclusions, or some of them, are, it seems, corroborated by the expert in explosives sent over by the Home Office. The Local Council is opposing Lord Ashtown's claim for compensation, and the matter is to be tried by a County Court Judge to-morrow. The proceedings might be more interesting than any play now being performed in London.

A PHENOMENAL SUMMER.

One of the funniest things about this phenomenal summer, now at its last end,—an end that has never had a beginning this year!—is the fact, duly attested in the Meteorological Report just published, that, for all appearances to the contrary, the fall of rain since the 24th of June has been so far below the average as to deserve almost to be designated a "drought." It is a truly remarkable instance of the discrepancies so often to be noted between scientific facts and ordinary observations, and in the present instance this rather pertinently suggests the superior value of our personal experiences of fact, over the mechanical scientific records of them. Last summer it was a universal experience throughout the suburbs of London, that the gardens had to be watered every day, and not from the 24th of June to the 29th of September, but from April and after St. Michael's day, or, with occasional intermissions, to the end of October. This year it has not yet been necessary to water the suburban gardens for a single day from the 25th of March onward to now close on the 25th of September. With this practical result before us, how can the rainfall of this year, however short of the average, be possibly called, with anything of scientific accuracy, "a drought." But this is not all. The destruction of flower-garden and kitchen-garden produce, not only about London but throughout this corner of England, has been complete. For weeks past, the headings in the market gardeners' newspapers have been most disheartening and oppressive reading. I take up one before me at this moment, dated September the 5th, and copy these headings in succession:—"Where Eel-worm Comes From," "Mellon Leaves Drooping." "Toms (the market gardeners' vile attrition of Tomatoes) Affected," "Grapes Spotted" "Cues (Cucumbers!) Flagging," "Decay in Apples," "Toms (again) Collapsing," "Plums Affected." "Gooseberries (bushes) Affected" "Mint Rust," "Paylla and Smother Fire," *i.e.*, diseases arising from over-rain, and "Pests." These are headings from one single number of the "Fruit Grower, Fruiterer, Florist and Market Gardener," and they are naturally enough followed by nearly an entire column headed "Bankruptcies and Liquidations." Of similar import have been the lugubrious reports in the trade papers all through the summer, and now it is becoming clear that there will be a widespread failure of the seed crop from all flower gardens and kitchen gardens. What value then is to be attached to the "scientific" conclusion, based on a severe but wholly mechanical induction of facts, that the rainfall this year represents "almost a drought!" Then mark, that while there has been a wholesale failure of flowers, and vegetables, and of their seed, and a partial failure of fruits, trees in London, and all about London and throughout the South Eastern and South Western counties, have all put forth prodigious heads of foliage. They have made immense growth, and everywhere are magnificent in their fresh umbrageousness, and up to now have not one of them turned a leaf to its autumnal tints There is no sign of Autumn from the woods and trees and, but for the ever impending rain, the whole landscape is as in the leafy month of June! So the rain has not only perpetually bedewed the foliage of the trees, but sunk deep to their remotest roots. What has the beetle-eyed scientific meteorologist to say to this? Also one fruit at least has wonderfully prospered through the excess of rain—or, to be strictly scientific, "almost a drought" in season. The plums were never so abundant, so large, and so positively mellifluous, and they have been selling from the street barrows at "three pounds for two pence". One seldom cares to eat plums, owing to a mawkishness, and something of faintness in their taste, but this year they have been of the most exquisite and aromatic honey flavour, and the most tempting table fruit in the market. In all my experience of London, this summer has been a prodigy and a portent, as regards its disastrous effect on our market gardens, and I denominate it as a portent as well as prodigy, for it has given a staggering blow to this department of our agricultural industries and opened wider than ever to foreign growers the opportunity of our great and ever growing demand for fresh vegetables, and well ripened fruits.

RISICCOL,

Ricinus communis is the botanical name of the Palma Christi, or Castor Oil Plant, a native of India, where it is called "arandi," and it is one of the most beneficent contributions of the many made by India, to the scientific Pharmacopœias of Europe, whence its Latin denomination throughout Christendom of Palma Christi. It grows so widely and luxuriantly in India as to be practically a weed; and now that an Austrian German, Dr. Demuth has succeeded in preparing the oil from it in a perfectly tasteless form, India ought to be prepared to benefit proportionately from his discovery. He names his preparation Risiccol, which I suppose means Solid Castor oil, for Risiccol is a white powder, white as *poudre de riz*, absolutely odourless and tasteless. Also it is freed from the irritant property apt to be developed in castor oil when a little slated; and it acts most efficaciously, and without any griping, or sickness; and is so milk-like in flavour that it can positively be taken as milk in tea, coffee, chocolate, or cocoa without your being the wiser of it, although it is hoped you will be the better. The only drawback to its use in this way is that, like all impalpable powders, it is troublesome to mix with any fluid. You have to be patient with it, except in the case of cocoas, when first mixing the Risiccol with the cocoa powder, it becomes easy enough to dissolve both with either hot water, or milk. In feeling, the powder resembles powdered French chalk, or pulverized talc; and this suggests that in this form castor oil might be found very advantageous for the lubrication of all kinds of machinery. The powder is very adhesive. The price is very little above that of castor oil, and the medical dose is about half that of castor oil. Now here is an invention that might certainly be more profitably worked as a commercial adventure in India than in any other country, only we know from our experience of the Rhea trade, and the trade in tusser, and centuries before these, of the rise of the tea trade, that the people of India, left to themselves are the very last to profit by the natural endowments of their own country. There never has yet been a natural Indian vegetable product, except perhaps the mango, that has not in the end been better grown and better exploited industrially and commercially in foreign countries, China, Egypt, the West Indies, and other tropical and sub-tropical lands. Dr. Rodolph Demuth is carrying on the manufacture of Risiccol in London, and it has received the certificate of the seal of the Institute of Hygiene.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Referring to the revivals at the Savoy of the "Shavian" play "You Never Can Tell," the dramatic critic of an important journal observes that "there are many admirers of Mr. Shaw, as there are many readers of Mr. Meredith, who say that the early manner is best." Possibly, but fancy comparing our greatest living writer of higher fiction—if I may so call it—with such a——well, with Mr. George Bernard Shaw. Surely the author of "Diana of the Crossways" might have been spared that irreverence.

The London Indian Society are inviting their friends to an "At Home" in the Holborn Restaurant next Monday "to meet Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji on the eve of his departure for India."

The authorities at Plainfield, New Jersey, are about to deprive their police force of pistols and clubs common to every police force in America, and to give them pugilistic training instead. Mayer Fink, who is a New York banker, has engaged "Bob" Fitzsimmons, ex-champion pugilist, to give instructions to the force.

The Commercial Court at Berlin has awarded damages to a shopman who brought action against his employer for wrongful dismissal. It appears that the plaintiff, according to some of the customers of the business where he was engaged, had been too polite. Several ladies complained, and the employer discharged him without notice. The plaintiff swore in the witness-box that it was necessary for shopman to make complimentary remarks to lady customers such as, "What a pretty blouse!" or, "That's a charming hat!" or a polite reference to personal appearance. In fact, many female clients would go somewhere else unless the shopman was complimentary.

MOTOR NOTES FROM HOME.

It is a part of human nature that when a man is successful there is always a certain number of critics who are ready to belittle the performance which has brought him fame. This proves to be the case in reference to the recent triumph of Prince Borghese in the ever-memorable race from Pekin to Paris. It is alleged that the Prince was able to cross China at a rapid pace because of the influence which friends of his possessed at the Chinese Court. Again, too, it is stated that the Italian Noble did not make use of the same car throughout the entire journey, but used two cars of Italia make.

Various other insane criticisms have been going the round, but the two mentioned will suffice to show how far jealous rivals can go in the face of the most glaring proof which can be, and is being, produced in order to show how all the reports concerning this remarkable drive were based on actual facts and not on the imagination of the correspondent who also made the journey across two continents.

When these absurd rumours reached my ears I made it my business to have an interview with Mr. Pope, the head of Italia Automobiles at 89, Wigmore Street, London, who at once gave the reporter statements a direct denial, and pointed out that cinematographic pictures had been shown in nearly all the great continental cities, and that shortly it would most likely be thrown upon the canvas in some of the London Music-halls and other places. It is a pity that those responsible for the rumours did not take the trouble to verify their truth before throwing them broadcast by means of the press.

A full report of the result of the first week's journeys of the vehicles running in the Commercial Vehicle trials has now been unofficially issued by the technical press. Out of 56 vehicles which actually started at Chiswick, fifteen succeeded in running during the first week without an involuntary stop. The withdrawals numbered only two—the little Turgan van in class 1 having to give up the first day owing to the breaking of the clutch fork, and the Milnes-Daimler 1 ton box van in class B retiring on the fifth day owing to tyre and rim troubles. The lorries, etc., had proceeded to Reading and from the latter place journeyed to Hungerford, and thence to Bristol, where on the Friday an exhibition was held of the competing vehicles in the Cattle Market which was officially opened by the Lord Mayor The Straker Squire and Thorneycroft lorrie secure non-stops on each of the five days during the first week's run, but this performance is nothing more than expected of such well known makes. The vehicles this week have visited Worcester, Birmingham, Stafford, Newcastle under Tyne and Manchester, while for the next week only four days running have been set apart, but two exhibitions have been arranged for Tuesday and Thursday respectively. There can be no doubt that the R. A. C. have displayed a very deep insight into the requirements of manufacturers, and have also shown their wisdom in arranging for the exhibitions to take place at the various centres of flourishing industries. Seldom have the provincial manufacturers had a chance of inspecting such a lot of commercial vehicles of different designs and makes at his own town, and moreover, he must realize that the cars which he now has the opportunity of inspecting have actually accomplished the task allotted and have not been got up especially for the occasion.

Some of us have always been inclined to believe the War Office as the sleeping corridor of a night express, and we can hardly credit them for the really fine performance which has recently come to light. The question of aerial navigation is attracting the attention of all nations, and it is wise for the Government of this country to lend the aid in order to bring the science to perfection. For a long time it looked as if the country were dead so far as this important question was concerned, but with a commendable effort the War Office Officials have, in secret, been devoting much of their time in a strenuous effort to perfect a full grown airship. At the present time there is a little encampment of the British Army in Scotland who are busily engaged in erecting their machine safe from the eyes of continental "Peeping Toms." Only the privileged few know how the machine is made, but I am informed from very reliable authority that great attention has been paid to its construction, and much time and thought given over the difficulties which might possibly arise in time of war, and the best methods have been adopted in order to reduce these to a minimum.

Some of my correspondents have drawn my attention to the tactics adopted by the swelled-headed cyclists, and point out the great and unnecessary dangers in which they place motorists by their selfish actions. I am fully aware of the spirit which seems to govern some of the users of the roads, who apparently have an opinion that no other vehicle has a right to the road when they happen to be requiring it. Sometimes the cyclist will not budge from the middle of the road, and even when the motorist sounds the horn will not take the slightest notice of the warning but continues to move directly in front of the car. Of course we all realise what an unpleasant thing dust is, but at the same time the crank driver should not forget that it is not so very long ago when pedestrians were more or less up in arms against his bumble self. Another trick of the cyclist is to bar the progress of a car when the latter is proceeding up-hill, and he takes a huge delight in forcing the chauffeur to change gear. This is not the way of an Englishman, and some step should be taken by those in authority in order to place a more stringent rule on the courtesies of the road. On the other hand all motorists should respect the right of the cyclist, although at the present time many complaints are made against the un-British methods adopted by the motorist road hog.

P.

THE ANTI-TEA DUTY LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I beg to ask for the hospitality of your columns in order to bring again before the Planting Community the work of this League and the appeal we have made for funds to support it.

I have received so many favourable expressions of opinion as to the utility of the agitation we have conducted that I need hardly enlarge upon the benefit which has accrued to the Tea Planting Industry through the reduction of 3d. per lb. in the Duty during the past two years and the admittedly important share that the Anti-Tea Duty League has played in bringing that about.

The object which we now have before us is a further reduction of 2d. with a view of securing a permanent basis of taxation at the rate of 3d. per lb. which would enable the consumption in this country to be very considerably extended and the prosperity of the industry to be assured.

In order to carry out the programme which we have before us we need about £4,000 and this has to be raised immediately so that we may get to work actively in the Constituencies this autumn and carry out a vigorous Budget Campaign next Spring. We are depending entirely upon voluntary contributions from Planters, Companies and Agency Houses to raise this sum. From Planters we ask a Five-Rupee note, from Companies and others interested in the sale and distribution of Tea we suggest a contribution at the rate of £20 per million pounds of outturn or turnover. We are forwarding by this and the following mail 7,500 copies of the "Message of the Anti-Tea-Duty League" to all Estates and Houses throughout India and Ceylon. Particulars will be found therein (and in the August number, which was similarly distributed) of our work and of the first list of subscriptions. I trust most sincerely that the support which has been so heartily accorded to us in the past will now be renewed, and that we shall be enabled to push forward our agitation to its utmost extent unhampered by lack of funds.—Yours, &c.,

STUART R. COPE,
Organising Secretary.

From the 21st to the 27th September, 6 Europeans, 10 East Indians, 21 Native Christians, 457 Hindus and 66 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 562. The death-rate was 57·3 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 48·8. The deaths are thus classified:—Cholers 104, small-pox 1, fevers 148, bowel complaints 61, and other causes 248.

The Bank of Burma, Ltd., which started in Rangoon some three years ago, and in Madras on the 1st January 1906, is to open a Branch in Calcutta. The trade between India and Burma is increasing rapidly, and an intimate connection with the principal city of India should prove of value to the Bank. This young institution has already attained some popularity in this country, and one can wish it all the success it deserves in Calcutta.

DEATH OF A PHILANTHROPIC PARSI LADY.

The entire Parsi community will learn with deep regret of the death of Mrs. Awabai Framji Petit, which took place yesterday morning at her residence, "Il Palazzo," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill. She was the widow of Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit, second son of Sir Dinshaw, the first Baronet, and daughter of his brother, the late Mr. Nasarwanji Manockji Petit. She had been ill for some months past from a complication of ailments, and the gravest fears were naturally entertained of her life. A short time ago, her son, who had been travelling in England, was apprised by telegram of her precarious state, and hurried back to Bombay. The best medical skill, however, had failed to re-establish her health, and the community has to mourn the loss of a lady who was well-known for her public munificence and private charity.

Mrs. Awabai Petit was born half a century ago to Mr. Nasarwanji Maneckji Petit and Bai Dinbai Petit, both well known as charitable and orthodox members of the Zoroastrian community of this city. Their two of the richest families fell upon Mrs. Awabai; and it is no exaggeration to say that, with the aid of her early education and discipline, she discharged that responsibility in a manner most creditable to her.

After the death of her parents and her husband, Mrs. Awabai was able to supervise judiciously her estate worth many lakhs of rupees, as well as the mills and other concerns left under her personal care and supervision, including the charitable trusts left by her relations. She increased the income of the various establishments, and added to their general usefulness. Mrs. Awabai was always strict in the performance of her religious obligations, and during the "mukhtad" holidays, spent much of her time in prayer and devotion.

She took a warm personal interest in the management of the Parsi Orphanage, established by her parents at Parel to perpetuate the memory of her deceased brother Jamsetji, and introduced several reforms to impart industrial education therein. Not only that, but she also built a fire-temple there for the use of the children of the Orphanage, and she

only son, the late Mr. Jamsedji Nasarwanji Petit, who inherited the charitable instincts of his parents, was a patron of members of the literary profession, and was himself a poet of no mean pretensions. His poetic effusions in the Gujerati language have been published in a book, which has found general favour among Gujerati readers. These two children of Mr. Nasarwanji Petit were not reared up in luxury and idleness, but were trained under strict parental discipline so as to make them useful members of society in their after-life. Both proved themselves worthy scions of a worthy family, and, in the midst of immense wealth, conducted themselves as useful citizens and ornaments to their community, sustaining the best traditions of the Petit family.

Mr. Jamsetji Petit, unfortunately, died in the prime of manhood, in the life-time of his parents, and even during his short span of life, made himself a very popular member of his community.

Mrs. Awabai Petit, although heiress to an estate of many lakhs of rupees, led a simple and unostentatious life, and did a world of good to those around her as a lady of a sweet, amiable temper, who never swerved from the religious principles which had been inculcated in her mind during her youth. She was married in the course of events to Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit, second son of her uncle, Sir Dinshaw, the first Baronet. Her husband, during a short public career, utilised his wealth in promoting works of public utility and beneficence, and has left a name not soon to be forgotten. They had two children—Sir Dinshaw, the second Baronet, and a daughter named Hamabai. Both have inherited the good qualities of their parents, and have done their best to maintain the traditions of the Petit family for charity and beneficence. Mrs. Awabai Petit was the right hand of her generous-hearted husband, and encouraged him on every occasion in the promotion of works of public utility and charity. The death of her husband, following that of her brother, Mr. Jamsetji Petit, inflicted losses upon Mrs. Awabai, under the severity of which a woman of ordinary mental stamina and equanimity would have succumbed; but Mrs. Awabai bore up under her immense grief with patience, resignation, and dependence upon the Divine will, although her general health was materially affected and her constitution was enfeebled to a perceptible degree.

After the death of her mother-in-law, Lady Sakirbai, and that of her own father, and soon after him her own mother Dinbai, the burden of responsibility in guiding the affairs of encouraged the employment of the children in the establishments under her care. As an act of piety, she got poor Parsi girls married at her expense. She afforded encouragement to members of the priestly class to improve themselves, and to advance their status and education. Her mother, Bai Dinbai, had expressed a wish to construct, at a cost of five lakhs of rupees, a building for a Public Hall in Bombay, and Mrs. Awabai undertook to carry her mother's wish into effect; but, unfortunately, the details could not be agreed to between her and the Municipal Corporation, and the project was allowed to fall through. Mrs. Awabai, however, gave the amount for building chawls for poor Zoroastrians at Byculla, and letting them at nominal rents as residences. She made a free gift of her own land for the purpose. In addition thereto, she maintained two asylums for poor Parsi women in Bombay at her own expense. These had been originated by her mother, and were well cared for by Mrs. Awabai. The J. N. Petit Institute, situated in Hornby Road, bears testimony to the liberality of her parents.

Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit, by his will, set apart one-seventh of his estate for a work of public utility for the benefit of Parsis. With the co-operation of her son, Mrs. Awabai established, at Malabar Hill, the Framji Petit Sanitarium at a cost of six lakhs of rupees, and contributed monies out of her own purse for the success of the institution, which has proved a blessing to Parsis of moderate means. Mrs. Awabai is also known to have afforded material help to Dr. H. M. Masina's Hospital situated at Byculla. Last year she visited England with her son and other relatives for the benefit of her health, but derived no material advantage therefrom. In the year before, she went to Ootacamund and the Neilgherries, where she contributed fairly large sums to the Parsi charitable institutions. Besides the Parsis, she extended her benevolence to members of other communities, thus sustaining the character of being a lady of cosmopolitan benevolence. Her total charities during the last eight years have amounted to Rs. 4,37,834, making, with her private charities, which are estimated at two lakhs, the munificent sum of over six lakhs of rupees.

The funeral took place yesterday afternoon, and was most numerously attended. The J. N. Petit Institute, the local Mills managed by Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, and his sons, the Share Bazare and many of the Parsi Schools and other institutions were closed yesterday as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased lady.

HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, OCTOBER 2.

H. H. NIZAM'S HIGH COURT.

His Highness has been pleased to confirm Moulvie Aziz Mirza, Officiating Secretary to H. H. Nizam's Government in the Judicial and General Departments, as a Puisne Judge of H. H. Nizam's High Court of Judicature. When the Moulvie Saheb was transferred to the Secretariat a few months ago, he was only officiating on the Bench of the High Court, and as he is a very popular official, his confirmation has given general satisfaction. It has been a matter for congratulation that he received His Highness' firman confirming him while he was engaged in the marriage ceremonies of his daughter and his eldest son, which have been the chief social events of the week. The weddings were celebrated with much éclat at the spacious garden-house known as "Asad Bagh," which was placed at the Moulvie Saheb's disposal by Nawab Fakhr-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, for the purpose.

THE PERJURY CASE AGAIN TO THE FORE.

Mr. Humayun Mirza, Barrister-at-Law, has filed a Revision Petition in the High Court against the decision of the Second City Magistrate, discharging Mr. O. V. DaCosta of the charge of perjury preferred against him by the Auctioneer Ramiah, and praying for further investigation of the matter. The hearing of the petition will take place shortly.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL.

His Highness' Government has been pleased to sanction an immediate expenditure of Rs. 5,000 towards the preservation and repairs of the Makhara of Rabai Dowrani at Aurangabad, besides an annual allotment of Rs. 1,000.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

A recommendation has been submitted to His Highness by the Minister for the confirmation of Dr. Sirajul Hussain in the office of Director of Public Instruction.

As a result of the Limerick competitions, the sale of sixpenny postal orders has gone up at the Manchester General Post Office by. 1622 per cent. For the month of May the issue was 177; in July it was increased to 3049. The number of sixpenny postal orders issued in July by the General Post Office was 1,700,000. The normal monthly average is 100,000.

ARRIVALS BY THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 20TH SEPT.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Peninsular" Commander W. B. Palmer, R.N.R., which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 20th Sept., brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON,

Anderson, Mr W
Barlow, Maj
Calderbanke, Mr F and Mrs
Calderbanke, 3 Misses
Cameron, Mr
Collinson, Capt W J
Fairbairn, Mr A J
Forrand, Miss D
Gawthorne, Mr W A
Grebbs s, Mr S
Hallums, Mr A G and Miss
Ker, Lt C H
Luddington, Miss H
Langton, Mr A C and Mrs, and Infant
McLean, Mr J F
Morgan, Miss G E
Nathan, Miss A
Newcombe, Mr W L
Nicholas, Capt S H E
Pasley, Capt N S
Richards, Mr J
Rivettana, Col E M
Robinson, Mr J M and Mrs

FROM MARSEILLES,

Allen, Capt G R W
Angelo, Capt A C
Armytage, Lt-Col
Bannister, Mr W G
Beelham, Miss
Berkeley, Mr A R
Bryant, Lt J
Bull, Mr H M
Carey, Maj O W
Chambers, Lt G J and Mrs
Cheyne, Capt A F
Clarke, Mr N G
Cole, Mr G
Cross, Mr L D and Mrs
Crosbier, Lt
Demee, Mr N P
Fos e, Rev H
Gordon, Maj A R
Grant, Lt G J P
Gr ves, Hon A E P
Hanckel, Mr A W
Hargreaves, Mr J E A
Hartnell, Mr G
Heenan, Mr J
Heenan, Mrs, and child
Hunt, Mr W and Mrs
Ingles, Lt-Col E
Jenkins Mr S T and Mrs
Johnson, Capt R M
Kirkpatrick, Maj J
Kunhardt, Capt A
Leslie, Major
Le Touche, Mr and Mrs, and child
Leveridge, Mr H
Macpherson, Lt G G D A
Machray, Mr W P
Marriott, Capt A S
Marchant, Capt
McLaughlin, Lt W P M
Mumford, Mr G A
Murray, Mr G R
Pakwor, Mr H W
Pike, Capt O S
Severn, Mr B
Shepperd, Mr H
Stain, Mrs
Stokes, Mr H G
Summer, Capt F W
Sloane, Lt-Col J and Mrs
Smith, Lt P M B
Tajmahomed Miss, Mr
Taxmor, Mr G M
Taylor, Lt W P
Taylor, Mr H P
Thomason, Maj A F
Tuse, Mr P
Venis, Dr A C
Waksham, Mr A W and Mrs
Welsh, Mr P
Williams, Mr W
Winter, Dr E S
Wright, Mr A G
Young, Mr N G and Mrs

FROM BRINDISI,

Barnes, Maj E
Bidie, Mr G L
Byramji, Mr H P
Campbell Mr J E
Clarke, Mr R E
Edwards, Mr C H
Macdonald, Mr P J
Owen, Capt O H W
Polston, Mr A
Richardson Lt-Col F E W
Rothlie, Mr G D
Sommanille, Mr J B

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Pawsey, Mr

FROM ADEN.

Edwards, Mr J R
Scott, Maj W P
Talmage, Mr J S

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 24th September:—

Read Trustees' Resolution dated 27th August adopting the report of the Finance and Establishment Committee in respect of the raising of the Rs. 15 lakhs Loan sanctioned by Government. Submitted the tenders received by the Secretary up to 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, the 24th September, which were thereafter opened in the presence of the Chairman.

In all 148 tenders were received, aggregating Rs. 61,79,000, as under:—

No. of Tender.	Rate per cent. Rs. a.	Amount tendered. Rs.
Two	99 0	2,000
One	98 8	10,900
Two	98 5	40,000
Four	98 4	25,52,000
Two	98 3	70,000
Three	98 2	65,000
Seven	98 1	1,08,000
Ten	98 0	4,81,500
Three	97 15	65,000
Two	97 14	7,000
One	97 13	5,000
Nine	97 12	15,54,000
One	97 11	5,000
Two	97 10	15,000
Two	97 9	30,000
Fifteen	97 8	1,65,500
One	97 7	5,000
Two	97 6	9,500
One	97 5	5,000
Seven	97 4	88,000
Two	97 3	7,500
Six	97 2	25,000
Three	97 1	20,000
Twenty-one	97 0	2,73,500
One	96 15	11,500
Three	96 14	17,000
One	96 13	10,000
Four	96 12	26,000
One	96 11	4,000
One	96 10	1,000
One	96 9	6,000
Five	96 8	13,500
One	96 4	2,000
Two	96 0	1,000
One	95 14	10,000
Two	95 13	14,000
Three	95 12	11,500
One	95 11	12,000
Two	95 8	1,500
Two	95 4	1,500
Two	95 0	3,000
One	94 8	50,000
One	94 13	4,000
Two	94 0	2,53,000
Two	93 8	1,06,000
Total ...		61,79,000

A sum of Rs. 1,50,000 was reserved by the Trustees for investment of Sinking Funds at the average rate of the accepted tenders.

Resolution.—Tenders at and above Rs. 98-5-9 which aggregate Rs. 59,000, should be accepted in full. The balance of Rs. 12,91,000 should be allotted *pro rata* to tenders at Rs. 98-4-0. The average rate of accepted tenderers is Rs. 98-4-1·671.

Considered the following report of the Improvement's Committee No. VI, dated the 30th August:—East Agripada Improvement Scheme.—E Ward.

We have considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution of the 20th August the memorandum by the Chairman, dated the 9th idem, recommending the adoption of this Scheme.

We have inspected the areas in Kalapani, Tank Pakhadi and Madanpura and are satisfied that these areas and that in Guzri-Bazar, all of which are included in the Scheme, are in a most insanitary condition, the two first named areas being surrounded by low-lying vacant lands which are traversed by a foul open drain and are little better than pestilential swamp. We are therefore unanimously of opinion that the Improvement Scheme, advocated by the Chairman, ought to be carried out, and we beg to recommend accordingly.

It has, however, to be pointed out that, in estimating the probable cost of acquisition, the amount for acquiring a large number of the insanitary properties was inadvertently omitted to be included.

This will increase the total cost of acquisition to Rs. 76,21,922, but will not affect the estimate of return from the land available for resale.

The total cost of the Scheme will accordingly amount to Rs. 87,49,628, thus showing a lock-up of capital to the extent of Rs. 47,41,723.

Resolution.—The report is adopted. The Board having taken into consideration the official representations received from the Municipal Commissioner dated 6th March 1905, regarding the areas known as Kalapani, Tank Pakhadi, Madanpura and Guzri Bazar are of opinion that these areas are unhealthy areas, and that an improvement scheme or schemes ought to be made in respect of such areas. The scheme called "The East Agripada Improvement Scheme," which has been prepared by the Engineer and is shown on his plan, No. 2442, which includes the four areas referred to above and is estimated to cost Rs.87,49,628, is approved and adopted, and should be notified as required by section 27 (1) of Act IV of 1898.

Considered papers underlying Circular on the following letter from the Engineer, dated the 24th August.

Re Scheme VIII, Maudvi Koliwada.

I have the honour to forward herewith a detailed estimate of the cost of making the Roads and Service Pressages in connection with the above Scheme. The large excess of this estimate over that approved of by the Board in Trustees' Resolution of 17th June 1902 is due to the following reasons:—

1st—The great increase in cost of materials and labour since the date of the former estimate.

2nd—A large increase in the area of roads proposed to be made due to the widening of Jamli Street from 20' to 40' and Dongri Street 40' to 60'.

3rd—No allowance is made for contingencies in the former estimate, 10 per cent. being allowed in this one.

I would request the favour of your obtaining the early sanction of the Board to this estimate, so that Tenders may be invited and the work commenced as soon as possible.

SCHEME VIII.

Recapitulation,	Rs.
Roads and service passages...	... 60,660-57
S.-W. drains	... 16,374-11
Pipe sewers	... 10,807-98
Gas mains and lamps ...	... 5,015-00
Total Rs.	... 92,807-66
Contingencies at 10 per cent.	... 9,280-76
Grand Total	...102,088-42
Say Rs.	... 1,02,088

Read the following memo. by the Chairman, dated the 9th September 1907,—

Detailed Estimate for Roads.

In the estimates for this scheme, which was sanctioned by Government in Resolution dated 18th September 1902, provision of Rs. 54,927 (including contingencies) was made for Road construction. That estimate was prepared nearly 6 years ago and the cost of labour and materials has largely increased meanwhile.

Further, the Board have decided to increase the width of Dongri Street to 60-ft. (instead of 40-ft.) and to make Jamli Street 40 ft. (instead of 20-ft.) and the quantities are thus largely increased.

The detailed estimate now submitted by the Engineer amounts to Rs. 1,02,088, an excess over the original estimate of Rs. 47,151.

The total estimat for the scheme as sanctioned by Government is Rs. 27,51,400 and the Land Manager reports that there is likelihood of a saving of Rs. 50,000 on the cost of acquisition. If this be realized, the extra cost of Road-construction will not cause excess on the total estimate, but should it be found hereafter that an excess is likely, it will be necessary to obtain Government sanction to a revised estimate. As far as can be now foreseen, however, this will not be necessary and the sanction of the Board is accordingly asked to this detailed estimate, and to tenders being invited for work.

The removal of the Kennedy Sea Face butts to the Bori Bunder Native Infantry Lines site, and the erection there of 75 additional rooms as sanctioned have enabled a considerable number of properties in the scheme to be vacated and demolition is now in progress so that Road-construction can shortly be commenced.

Resolution.—The estimate amounting to Rs.1,02,088 is sanctioned and tenders should now be invited for the work. Should it be found hereafter that the total sanctioned estimate for the scheme is likely to be exceeded a revised estimate should be submitted without delay.

Considered papers underlying circular on the following letter, dated 21st August from J. E. Sassoon, lessee of plot No. 20, First Nagpada:—I intend letting, shops Nos. 5 and 6 on the ground-floor of my house standing on plot No. 20, New Nagpada, to an abkari license holder, for opening a liquor shop and shall be glad to know if you have any objection to my doing.

Resolution.—The Board are not prepared to grant the required permission.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, SEPT. 20.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major H de V Harvest, B
Mr H H Forteath, B
Mr W T Wright, B
Mr C N Seddon, Bo Cov
Mr H C Clark, Bo
Capt E H Dunsford, 33 Punj
Capt D Forster, R E
Capt J L Meyer, R E
Capt H Stewart, I A
Lieut R W Burne, R E
Sub-Lieut D J Manfield, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col P J Melvill, B, 1 year's furl
Mr H A Casson, B Cov, 3 mo M C
Mr L W Reynolds, B Cov, 3 weeks and 3 days' furl
Mr R C Castle, B furl to 23/11/07
Mr W D Woollam, B, 10 days' furl
Mr E W J Bartlett, B, 4 mo M C
Mr B B Howell, B, 2 mo M C
Mr P A Sandilands, B, 4 days' furl
Mr V G Morgan, B special leave commuted to furl on M C for 5 mo
Mr W R B Wight-Boycott, B, 6 mo M C
Mr F T Paine, B, 1 mo M C
Mr M A Thompson, B, 6 mo M C
Mr H F Hertz, B, 1 mo 10 days' furl
Mr E L Taylor, M, 1 week's extraordinary leave
Mr H A Latham, M, 2 mo furl
Miss H W Bernard, M, 6 weeks M C
Lieut-Col H W Stevenson, I M S, Bo, 2 mo M C
Col H Bower, 17 Cav, 7 days
Lieut-Col G H Weller, 14 Lrs to 12 mo
Lieut-Col F Churchill, 81 Prs, 6 mo M C
Lieut-Col G W Palin, I A, 1 week
Lieut-Col J R Sandwith, I A, to 27/4/08
Major J N Younghusband, 19 Lrs 5 days
Major H H Nurse, 122 Raj, 3 mo M C
Capt J M Bruce, 87 Punj, 24 mo M C
Capt S A Delme Radcliffe, 87 Punj, 2 mo M C
Capt E A F Redl, 113 Inf, 3 days
Capt H A Holdich, 1-5 G R, 14 days
Lieut A H R Dodd, 9 Cav, to 17/12/07
Lieut A E S Scott, 37 Lrs, to 13/10/07
Lieut J B Watts, 4 Raj, to 1/8/08
Lieut E A Maude, 26 Punj, 7 days
Lieut A D Connor, 42 Deoli R, 4 mo
Lieut R M F. Patrick, 42 Deoli R, 4 mo
Lieut K B McKenzie, 123 Rifles, 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col L G Newmarch, B
Lieut-Col A Milne, I M S, B
Capt W H J Shakespear, B
Capt G H Anderson, B
Capt A McKendrick, I M S, B
Capt J M Woolley, I M S, B
Lieut C St J Lynch, R E, B
Mr A H Diak, B Cov
Mr R V Arbuthnot, B Cov
Mr S R Daniels, B Cov
Mr R E Jack, B Cov
Mr L M Parlett, B
Mr E G Foy, B
Mr A E Orr, B
Mr G A Durie, B
Mr J J O'Reilly, B
Mr W L C Bain, B
Mr H M Griffiths, B
Mr C A Fleming, B
Mr A Rodger, B
Mr W J Carroll, B
Mr T H Richardson, B
Mr J W Meares, B
Mr P T R Kellner, B
Mr W D Woollam, B
Mr F T Paine, B
Mr F A G Mackenzie, B
Mr J H Heehle, B
Miss J H de Souza, B
Mr G W Lane, M
Mr H A Latham, M
Miss H W Bernard, M
Mr J A G Wales, Bo Cov
Col E T Paul, 6 K E O Cav
Col C F Grantham, 33 Q O Lt Cav
Lieut-Col W Beynon D S O Deputy ast Adjutant General 3 G R
Lieut-Col G W Palin, I A, director of Army clothing
Major D M Babington, C I E, R A
Major W D Smith, brigade major, Allahabad Bde
Major A G B Turner, 13 D C Lrs
Major H M Johnston, 15 Lrs
Major H I B Palmer, 25 Cav
Major A S Begbie, 8 Raj
Major L B Walten, 26 Punj
Major F C L Waller 42 Deoli R
Major C C Renton, 96 Berar I
Major T X Britten, 110 Mah L I
Capt R M Johnson, R A
Capt F A Wynter, D S O, R A
Capt J P Benn, 37 Lrs
Capt C G Buchanan, 35 Sikhs
Capt W H Wardell, 2-39 Garh R
Capt J G Cadell, 45 R Sikhs
Capt A

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 20.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

HOME.

Chambers of Commerce.—At Liverpool, on Wednesday, the autumnal meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce was opened. Lord Brassey presided.

Fatal Boating Accident.—Four fishermen were drowned off the west side of Shetland on Monday morning through their boat being capsized by a high wind.

Ireland.—We publish the full text of the police report on the bomb outrage at Lord Ashtown's shooting lodge, Glenahiry.

Law and Police.—At the Central Criminal Court, last week, James Emmett Robson, 56, a solicitor, found guilty of converting to his own use £1,510, received on account of clients, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. On Monday, Robert Evrard, 21, motor-car driver, was found guilty of the manslaughter of May Smith, 14, by culpable negligence in the driving of a motor-car, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.—At Penkridge Police-court, on Saturday the charge against Hollis Morgan, of maliciously killing one horse and maiming another at Great Wyrley on August 26 or 27 was withdrawn, the prisoner being released.

Murder at Camden Town.—An inquest was opened at St. Pancras on Monday on a young woman named Emily Dimmock who was found murdered at a house in Camden-town on the 12th.

News in Time of War.—At the concluding session of the annual conference of the Institute of Journalist at Scarborough on Wednesday Sir Frederick Wilson presiding, a resolution was passed dealing with the question of the dissemination of news in time of war.

Railway Agitation.—Mr. R. Bell, M. P., addressed a meeting of railwaymen, promoted by the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, on Sunday, and made a declaration of the policy of the society in reference to the all-grade movement for better conditions of service. He said that the majority of the men and the executive committee were in favour of giving the railway companies one more chance. It had been decided, therefore to take a ballot. They did not demand the last fraction of their programme, but they did ask that they should have their representatives to negotiate on their behalf with the companies. Mr. Bell, on Monday, in the course of conversation with a Press representative, said that he would shortly communicate with the railway companies, inviting them to consult with the leading officials to the men's executive on the subject of what was meant and intended by recognition of the society.

The Mauretania's Trials.—The Cunard steamship Mauretania, a sister-ship to the Lusitania, left her moorings at Wallsend on Tuesday morning and proceeded to sea for her preliminary trials.

THE EMPIRE.

Canada.—Mr. Ishii, the Commissioner from the Department of Foreign Affairs, who was sent by the Japanese Government to investigate the conditions on the Pacific coast, arrived at Ottawa on Sunday. Our Ottawa Correspondent stated that the situation had been greatly complicated by an injudicious speech made by Mr. Templeman, Minister of Inland Revenue, against the immigration of Chinese and Japanese.—Mr. Ishii had conferences with Sir W. Laurier on Monday and Tuesday. Our Ottawa Correspondent says that the Prime Minister expressed his sincere regret for the Vancouver occurrences, and intimated the desire of Canada to reach an arrangement with the Government of Japan by which immigration from that country would be restricted to a moderate number yearly.

Newfoundland.—The Foreign Office has issued a Parliamentary paper containing the Notes exchanged with the United States Ambassador on the subject of. ratification of the Newfoundland fisheries *modus vivendi*.

South Africa.—A crisis has been brought about by tactics resorted to in the Cape Parliament. On Tuesday Dr. Jameson said he would appeal to the country not to allow Parliamentary government to be rendered impossible, and dissolve without delay.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Presidential Question.—Our Washington Correspondent, telegraphing from Oyster Bay, discusses the Presidential question, which, he says, remains much the same. Mr. Taft is developing the normal strength of his party, with Governor Hughes crystallising some strength, and the President as firm as ever against running again; indeed, nothing short of the action of his enemies could change that resolve.

The Anti-Trust Campaign.—Some remarkable evidence has been given in the Federal Court at New York in an action to annul the charter of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

FOREIGN.

Belgium.—A telegram from Antwerp states that the Englishmen in the Cambroman refused on Monday to do any work and were set ashore on the quay. They refuse t to move on and were eventually dispersed by mounted police.—The annual conference of the Permanent International Commission of Aeronauts met at Brussels on September 12, under the presidency of Prince Roland Bonaparte. An International balloon race in which 34 balloons took part has been won by the Fonnern (Germany), which descended at Bayonne, having covered a distance of 1,000 kilometres.

France.—Our Paris Correspondent says that the trial of ten anti-militarists for provocation of members of the military forces of the republic to mutiny was brought to a close on Saturday at the Seine Assizes, after two days' hearing, by the infliction of exemplary terms of imprisonment ranging from three years to 15 months upon seven of their number.

Morocco.—Our Special Correspondent at Casablanca wrote on the 16th that no Arabs were visible near there. Four of the nearest tribes were treating with the French. They were willing to give hostages and were using their influence for peace with the other tribes. They threatened to help the French. On the following day the same Correspondent telegraphed that a patrol consisting of 900 men of all arms marched four miles to the north-east on Monday. Headquarters reported that increased numbers of tribes were desirous of peace. General Drude, however, was not relaxing his activity.—Our Tangier Correspondent stated on the 16th that the departure of Mulai Abdul Azis from Fez marked another step in the struggle for the throne between the two brothers. Mulai Hafid remained at Marrakesh collecting forces for his expedition northward, and nearly all the important Kaids of the south had joined his cause.

Russia.—Our St. Petersburg Correspondent says that the cost of the salvage of and repairs to the Imperial Yacht Standart is estimated at £200,000.—The same Correspondent says that official returns of the peasant primaries give a preponderance of non-Opposition delegates in Moscow and other provinces.

Arctic Exploration.—A telegram has been received at the Scottish Oceanographical Laboratory, Edinburgh which has occasioned some anxiety as to the fate of Dr. W. S. Bruce and the party who left for Spitzbergen in May last. The telegram, which is dated Tromsoe, September 16, is to the effect that two attempts to find Dr. Bruce have met with no success.

Cricket.—At the Oval, on Saturday, the match between Notts, the champion county, and the Rest of England ended in a draw. After scoring 235 (Mr. F. F. Warner 113 not out and Tyldesley 114 out) for one wicket in their second innings, the Rest of England declared, their total score for both innings being 532. The champion county, who were dismissed in their first innings for 179, had made 211 (Gunn 105 not out) for three wickets when stumps were drawn.

Naval and Military.—Mr. Haldane, M. P., speaking on Saturday at the opening of the new headquarters for the Scottish Horse erected at Blair Atholl, outlined the new Army scheme. Mr. Haldane then spoke of the practical working out of the scheme, and said that there were six divisions already now existing of the Regular Forces in this country, and they were about to create 14 additional of the Territorial Army. They wanted to make the infantry battalions of about 1,000 strong. There would be no distinction between war and peace establishments. Grants would be negotiated by Commander-in-Chief for Camps and training and by County Associations for maintenance and equipment.—We publish the following papers which we have received from the War Office relating to the carrying into effect of the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907:—(1) Model scheme for establishing a County Association; (2) suggestions as to the first step to be taken towards the formation of County Associations; and 3) provisional notes on the formation and functions of County Associations.

The Hague Conference.—Our Special Correspondent at The Hague says that with the exception of the Prize Court scheme every question of maritime law and usage which occupies the Conference has revealed the most striking and significant divergence of views between Great Britain and Germany. This divergence emphasises the remarkable fact that an entirely new and rapidly-growing naval Power desires to revolutionise the whole theory and practice of maritime law and usage in its own interest and against the interests not only of the first commercial Power in the world, but of all neutral shipping. At Tuesday's sitting of the Third Committee several important speeches were delivered on the subject of the employment of submarine mines. The Fourth Committee on Wednesday morning received and voted upon half-a-dozen reports prepared on behalf of its "comité d'examen." The committee has still to deal with the vital questions of blockade and contraband.

Obituary.—Lord Aldenham, Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, the Rev. Albert Clayton, and Professor Reverend Francis Vergeen Raverett.—*Times*.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Peace Conference.

The correspondent of the *Times* at the Hague telegraphed on September 19:—

The Third Committee voted to-day upon the remaining articles (6 to 10) of the proposed convention for regulating the employment of submarine mines. The result of the divisions, as of those which were taken last Tuesday, was such that it was resolved that the scheme should undergo further revision in order that it might again be presented to the committee in a form which would warrant the hope that it might be accepted by the Conference. This is a distinctly disappointing result of nearly three months' labours on the part of the naval delegates, and it is difficult to believe that any more acceptable scheme will be produced by a fresh revision.

The first section of Article 7 imposing upon neutrals the same restrictions as upon belligerents in the employment of mines was adopted without a vote, while the restriction for neutrals contained in the second section of the same article was abandoned in accordance with the rejection last Tuesday of Article 5, which had been designed to prevent belligerents from laying mines outside of their territorial waters and the limits defined in the case of naval ports. The first section of Article 9, which pledges the signatory Powers to adopt as soon as possible appliances in the sense of the convention by which uncontrolled mines are automatically rendered innocuous within a fixed period was adopted without a vote. Section 3, which prohibits after a lapse of one year from the signature of the convention the employment of floating mines unprovided with necessary appliances for rendering them innocuous, was adopted by 28 votes against 11, with eight declared abstentions and seven absent.

MOROCCO.

On Sept. 15 the Paris correspondent of the "Times" stated that the most important news from Morocco was the announcement that General Drude's destruction of the camp at Teddert had produced the desired effect all over the country. The news received from General Drude that he had been asked by the emissaries of the Zenatas to prolong the truce which was so have expired on Saturday at midday for twenty-four hours together with the fact that representatives of certain provincial tribes solicited an interview on Saturday with the French Consul at Casablanca, would seem to point to a speedy settlement.

Gibraltar, Sept. 14 ("Reuter").—The order for the departure of a Spanish infantry brigade from Algeciras for Morocco has been countermanded, though the brigade has been ordered to be in readiness to leave at a moment's notice.

Paris, Sept. 16 ("Times").—General Drude, Admiral Philibert, and M. Malpertuy, the French Consul, have received the envoys of the Shawai tribe at Casablanca. At the meeting which took place the envoys agreed to accept the conditions imposed by the French. They arranged further to return to the interior to confer with the delegates of those tribes to make their submission.

The news from Casablanca and the other ports is satisfactory. Abdul Aziz, who left Fez on Thursday last, is expected to arrive at Rabat on Wednesday or Thursday. I should be much surprised if this event did not materially facilitate the task of France and promote speedy pacification.

On Sept. 17 the "Times" correspondent at Paris stated that the situation in Morocco had undergone a substantial improvement, which was evident from all the latest information received in Paris. Not only at Tangier and in the southern Moroccan ports did calm prevail, but also at Fez. The kaids and tribal chiefs would present themselves at Casablanca to General Drude, who would impose on them the conditions already by their delegates.

"Reuter" added:—General Drude telegraphs that the delegates of the tribes made no difficulties in accepting the following conditions:—No arms to be borne within an area of twelve kilometres from Casablanca under penalty of a fine, the tribes to be held responsible for every man carrying arms and the latter to be punished by the Maghzen; the tribes to be disarmed in the event of any fresh anti-European disturbances; the perpetrators of the murders of July 30 to be surrendered, including Kaid Oulad-Haris-Ouled el Hadj-Hamon, the principal leader in the trouble at Casablanca; the markets at Casablanca to be reopened; all persons carrying on contraband of war to be treated as prisoners of war; each tribe to furnish a hostage chosen from among the most influential of its members; the question of a war indemnity to be discussed between France and Morocco.

The correspondent of the "Times" at Casablanca telegraphed on Sept. 18:—

All is quiet. Some 350 refugees have come in since the 16th. They are well treated by the French soldiers.

According to a "Reuter" telegram from Paris Admiral Philibert telegraphs from Morocco that report from all along the coast describe the towns as quiet.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times," writing yesterday in reference to the task of France, says:—

The statement that M. Regnault, the French Envoy to Morocco, now at Casablanca, will offer Abdul Aziz the protection of the French Republic hardly requires contradiction. He will visit Rabat while the Sultan Abdul Aziz is there, but neither now nor at any moment since the Moroccan question arose has France entertained the remotest idea of a protectorate. Everything tends to the conclusion that, on the contrary, nobody is more anxious for the retirement of the French from Morocco than the French Government and people themselves. The strictures passed on the intervention of France by certain German newspapers are to be regarded as little more than the familiar growl of the German Colonial party. The authorities in Berlin may be obliged to reckon in some measure with their troublesome colonial critics, and they may even think fit to let the world at large imagine that nothing can be done in international affairs without the express approval of Germany. Between that and opposing formally the pacification of Morocco, or even placing serious hindrances in the way, there is a vast difference. Perhaps the disposition of the Moors to show themselves more amenable to the "regime" founded by the Act of Algeciras in due to the fact that they now realise the practical unanimity prevailing among the signatory Powers as to the necessity of allowing France and Spain to restore tranquility and of giving France all the time she requires to do what remains to be done before her pending mission can be considered as completed.

THE CAPTURE OF SIR H. MACLEAN.

The Tangier correspondent of the "Times" furnishes Raisuli's actual and amended terms for the release of Sir H. Maclean. His demands include—the government of the whole of North Morocco, more than 3,000 square miles of territory: an indemnity of over 110,000; the dismissal from office of the Minister of War and the Sultan's second representative in Tangier; the imprisonment of the commanders of the late expedition which fought against the Khmas tribe; the release of all the mountaineer prisoners; and a large consignment of arms and ammunition. He does not mention any wish for British or any other protection. The correspondent adds that it is needless to say that these demands will not be complied with.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

I learn from an authoritative source, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times," that the ratification of the Anglo-Russian Convention is due on Monday, and that the text will be published soon afterwards.

The "Retch" announces that the Anglo-Russian Agreement is to be ratified on Sept. 23, and published on Sept. 26.

According to the forecast of the "Retch" (says a "Reuter" telegram from St. Petersburg), the Agreement provides that the Russian sphere of influence in Persia shall extend northward of a line drawn from the junction of the Afghanistan, Persian, and Russian frontiers to Kasri Shirin, almost due west of Kermanshah on the Turco-Persian frontier. The British sphere of influence will be to the southward of this line from the junction of the frontiers mentioned above to Bunder Abbas. Each country binds itself not to hamper the acquisition of commercial rights, such as railway and mining concessions, &c., in the other's sphere of influence. The "Retch" adds that, while the richest provinces fall to Russia's sphere, Great Britain is guaranteed against Russian extension in the Persian Gulf. Russia furthermore recognises the predominance of British influence in Afghanistan, and agrees not to maintain a diplomatic agent there and to deal with the Anglo-Indian Government as intermediary.

Regarding Tibet the "Retch" says:—"The Convention makes Tibet taboo to both Russia and England, only Buddhist subjects of either country desirous of seeing the Dalai Lama being allowed to enter. An exception is made regarding the British occupation of certain valleys pending payment of the contribution exacted after the expedition."

The "Retch" also understands that equal opportunities will be accorded to Russia and Great Britain in the zone separating their respective spheres in Persia, and that the Convention defines the limits of the measures to be adopted in the event of the non-fulfilment by their obligations by the Persian banks to which money is advanced. The Convention, adds the "Retch" contains a stipulation that Great Britain shall not use Afghanistan as a "place d'armes" against the Central Asian possessions of Russia.

THE FRANCO-JAPANESE TREATY.

The "Times" correspondent at Paris wrote on Sept. 16:—This evening's "Temps" publishes a leading article on an interesting contribution by the ex-Minister M. Pietre Baudin to the current number of the "Revue" on the Franco-Japanese treaty and China, in which that writer expresses the fear that the joint undertaking of France and Japan to support each other in assuring peace and security in the adjoining regions of the Chinese Empire may have been regarded by the French negotiators as the bait for a policy of aggrandisement.

The "Temps" considers that while M. Baudin's arguments are based upon a sound principle his conclusions are excessive. It is certain it says that it is in the interest of France to win the friendship and confidence of China. It is also certain as is proved by telegrams from Pekin to the "Times" reporting the protests of the Wai-wu-pu against the Franco-Japanese and Russo-Japanese treaties as infringements of Chinese sovereignty, that the former treaty has produced a contrary result. The "Temps" believes however that there is no reason to be greatly alarmed on that account. First of all Japan who is a good judge of Asiatic possibilities, and who is as anxious to live on good terms with China as is France herself, did not allow herself to be influenced by the considerations advanced by M. Baudin. Moreover, it would be going to far to maintain that the treaty involves the obligation of military intervention. That is a step which would not be taken by France. The assistance referred to in the agreement is diplomatic and not military. The collaboration of the contracting States cannot disquiet China, since the express of the object treaty is to respect her independence and integrity.

The "Temps" is sure that nobody at the Quai d'Orsay ever thought of giving any but a purely pacific and conservative interpretation to the Franco-Japanese treaty. It agrees with M. Baudin, however in considering that it would be well for China to participate in agreements in which she is frequently mentioned. The "Temps" is aware that this is the opinion of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who has studied the Chinese question too closely not to be conscious of all its requirements. It seems, on the other hand, that, the independence and integrity of China being the basis of the Franco-Japanese and Russo-Japanese agreements, there is no ground for anxiety, either in Pekin or elsewhere, because China herself is not associated in them, an omission explained by many considerations.

THE ANTI-ASIATIC AGITATION IN AMERICA.

New York, Sept. 13 ("Times")—The situation at Vancouver appears to have improved. The 900 Hindus on board the "Monteagle" were quietly landed yesterday, and the plan to send them to Ottawa fizzled out, it having occurred to someone that there was no way in which the immigrants could be compelled to go. It has also been learned that the Hindus have 30,000 dols. in gold (£6,000) among them, which circumstance seems to have materially decreased the anger of the inhabitants of Vancouver. The telegram conveying the foregoing information was filed at Vancouver at half-past nine yesterday morning and received this afternoon, thus incidentally throwing some light on the telegraph strike situation. The telegrams from Vancouver received here are delayed on the average twenty-four hours.

Ottawa, September 16.—The Mayor of Vancouver has telegraphed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier explaining that the 900 Hindus for whom housing at Government expense was asked are not paupers. The use of the drill-hall was asked for being the only sanitary place in which shelter could be provided for them. Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied to-day as follows:—"I had concluded from your telegram asking that the Hindus should be housed at Government expense in the drill-hall that they were paupers. I am glad to hear that that is not the case. A special officer is going west to investigate the matter." The 400 Hindus who were recently driven out of Bellingham in Washington State by the American mob and crossed the boundary into Canada will be taken under British protection. The Government is taking all the necessary steps to look after them.

Ottawa, Sept. 17.("Times")—Mr. Ishii, the Japanese Commissioner had conferences with Sir W. Laurier on the Japanese immigration question yesterday and to-day. The Prime Minister expressed his sincere regret for the Vancouver occurrences and asked the Commissioner to convey them to the Japanese Government. Sir W. Laurier intimated the desire of Canada to reach an arrangement with the Government if Japan by which immigration from that country would be restricted to a moderate number yearly. Mr. Ishii assured the Premier that he quite appreciated the difficult position in which the Canadian Government was placed with regard to Asiatic immigration, and bore testimony to the good faith of the Dominion Government in the recent trying situation.

Victoria (B. C.), Sept. 17 ("Reuter.")—The Vancouver Asiatic exclusion scheme states that the Dominion Government will be allowed a reasonable period to pass a relieving measure in respect of Asiatic immigration, and that then the league will adopt drastic measures. A special meeting will be called to arrange another parade to test the action of the authorities Branches of the league are being formed in the principal cities along the coast. An international convention of exclusionists will be held in Vancouver in October. The Japanese bill for damages in the riots, amounting to £1,500, has been sent to Ottawa.

FRANCE.

The trial of ten anti-militarists for provocation of members of the military forces of the Republic to mutiny and murder was brought to a close on Sept. 14 at the Seine Assizes after two days' hearing by the infliction of exemplary terms of imprisonment ranging from three years to fifteen months upon seven of their number. The remaining three were acquitted on the ground of their youth and of having acted without discernment. All the prisoners greeted the announcement of their sentences with cries of "Vive l'anarchie; a bas l'armee," one of them adding "Au revoir, camarades, et vive la revolution." Five of these misguided young men were under age, four more were between twenty-one and twenty-seven the oldest of all being thirty. One described himself as a writer (publiciste), another as a professour "libre," while the remainder was made up of working men, a clark, a waiter, and a hairdresser. The counsel for the defence comprised the notorious M. Herve himself and M. Urbain Gohier, known for his violent attacks on the Army during the Dreyfus affair. Their pleadings, the "Time," correspondent says, were in reality political harangues in which they defended anti-militarism at least as much as their clients, by diatribes against the existing "Republican middle-class regime" and the two Socialist Ministers, M.M. Bria d Viviani, as also the Premier, M. Clemenceau, whom they apparently consider as its most reprehensible representatives. Among the many extravagant remarks made in the calm should, perhaps, be given to that of M. Urbain Gohier, who, in attacking "les vrais demolisseurs," M. M. Briand, General Picquart, and M. Clemenceau, declared that the present prosecution had "only been ordered for the purpose of reassuring the King of England."

The President has commuted the death sentence passed on one Soleilland who assaulted and murdered a little girl, the child of a neighbour, under circumstances of peculiar brutality. The commutation, the correspondent of the "Morning Post" states, has evoked expressions of exasperation on all sides, and the Ministerial journals are much embarrassed to defend a decision which meets with the condemnation of the bulk of their readers. Exasperated citizens are beginning to talk of the necessity of linching criminals, since the Government refuses to enforce the death penalty and cannot seemingly protect the law-abiding population from the continuous aggression of the "Apaches." A demonstration of the women working folk of the quarter in which Soleilland's victim lived was announced for Sept. 15 with the object of marching through the boulevards to the Ministry of Justice in the Place Vendôme. The procession did not arrive, but by four o'clock crowds had begun to gather in the Place Vendôme, the rue Saint-Honore, and the rue Castiglione, and the last named thoroughfare was the scene of some lively but good-humoured skirmishing between the police and the demonstrators which continued for two hours. Cries of "Justice," "Death to the monsters," and uncomplimentary allusions to President Falliers were heard from time to time, and there was much hooting when the police occasionally marched off arrested individuals to the nearest police station.

RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" writes Russia may be said to be in the transition stage between absolutism and constitutional government. There has nominally been a Constitution since May 1906, when the Organic Statutes embodying the Manifesto of Oct. 17 (30) were promulgated, but the Government remains in the hands of the bureaucracy—that indispensable adjunct of absolutism. There is no precedent in the history of European nations to warrant the hypothesis of a permanent arrest or reversal of this transition process. But in Russia, as elsewhere, the constitutional movement is, first and foremost, a reform movement called forth by widespread discontent. And if the bureaucracy could even at this stage demonstrate its ability to effect reform, the transition might be considerably retarded until such time as the whole nation became sufficiently enlightened and organised to demonstrate its superiority for the task of government. But is there any reasonable prospect of reform by the bureaucracy? And what part will the third duma play in the solution of this question? Such are the principal points requiring elucidation.

The first of the present election for the Duma began on September 15 in the province of Moscow. The peasants are said to be displaying almost complete apathy, having lost confidence in the duma.

Notwithstanding the conciliatory declarations of the new Prefect says a "Reuter" telegram of Sept 16 from Odessa street outrages after a respite of several days were resumed to-day on the occasion of the funeral of a police officer who was killed on Friday. During the funeral some day members of the "Black Hundreds" have been firing in the streets and breaking into Jewish houses which have been searched and pillaged many of the occupants at the same time being cruelly beaten. Two persons have been killed and many injured.

Odessa, Sept. 17.—While the hooligans of the Union of the Russian People were parading the streets yesterday, mercilessly beating the inhabitants, two of whom were killed, the Grand Duke Constantine, President of the Academy of Sciences, who is inspecting the military schools here received a deputation of the Union and gave them a most favourable welcome, conversing with them for a long time, and finally accepting the badge of membership of the union. The public considers this gracious reception of the deputation at such a moment the best proof that, notwithstanding some dislike for the proceedings of the Union on the part of the Premier, it is, as it always has been, favourably regarded in the highest quarters, and that all the promises of the new Prefect to hold the Union in check and put an end to its atrocities must consequently come to nought.

Commenting on the Russo-Japanese conventions the "Retch" declares them perfectly normal embodiments of the most-favoured-nation principle. The "Russ" deplores the term of twelve years in the fishery convention, and generally considers the arrangements unduly favourable to Japan. The "Rossiya," in a leading article, categorically reasserts the danger of a Parliamentary "regime" represented by the programme of the Constitutional Democrats. The Government, it declares, will have nothing to do with a Parliamentary system, autonomy for Poland, or expropriation, except for the sake of improvements.

POLICE CHARGES FAIL.

Accusations Against Women.

London, September 20.

In the most emphatic manner, public attention has been turned to the methods of the London police by the failure to-day of no fewer than three charges brought against ladies living in flats in Langham-street, W.

The result of these prosecutions is significant, in the light of the case at the New Bailey on Thursday, when, as reported in to-day's "Daily Mail" Miss Esther Bowen was found guilty of the charge brought against her, though the police evidence was contradicted by witnesses of high character, and the Common Serjeant stated emphatically that the verdict ought to have been one of acquittal.

On the rehearing of his case, a bookmaker's clerk who was charged at Old-street with assaulting a constable, and had been sentenced to four months' imprisonment was discharged.

Further evidence was given at Marlborough-street to-day, when Mrs. Maud Cooper surrendered to her bail to answer a charge of having assisted in conducting a flat in Langham-street, W; in an improper manner.

Sergeant Harvey and Constable Goymer of the "D" Division had given evidence in support of the charge, which was emphatically denied by Mrs. Cooper.

POLICE EVIDENCE DENIED.

Mrs. Cooper, on oath, said that she was married in 1900. Her husband for twenty years had been an official on the Water-Board. He was at home every evening, they led a quiet and lonely life, and there was not the slightest foundation for the statements of the police that women of a certain class visited her flat, and were admitted by her.

Mr. John Alfred Cooper, the defendant's husband, stated that he was going to place this case before the Royal Commission.

George Goodyer, porter at the flats, said that it was utterly untrue to say that women of a certain class visited any of the flats between the dates mentioned.

The Magistrate: "In this case I shall not make any reflection, either moral or otherwise, on either side. It is only my duty to find out whether people should be convicted or discharged. It is sufficient to say that after hearing the whole of this case the defendant is discharged."

There was loud applause when the magistrate gave his decision.

CASE DISCHARGED.

Miss Catherine Goldie, aged twenty-seven, an actress also, surrendered to her bail to answer a similar charge.

Mr. Bodkin said that he had considered the course taken in the previous case, and had come to the conclusion that there was no need for Miss Goldie to appear before the court.

Mr. Newton said that if the case had gone further he would have been able to prove to demonstration by the words of Mr. Seymour Hicks and by twenty witnesses who were persons of position on the stage that when the police swore positively that this lady was admitting women into her flat, she was on the stage of Mr. Hicks' theatre.

She would leave the court with as good a character as when she entered it. (Cries of "Hear, hear.")

The Magistrate: "The defendant will be discharged." (Applause.)

In the third case, that of Mrs. Jessie Crawford, the prosecution was withdrawn.

WOMAN ATTORNEY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.

Important developments, I am informed, are pending in the Government's campaign against those wealthy malefactors who are believed to be at the head of the system of which recently tens of thousands of ignorant workmen have been conveyed to the Southern States to be coerced into doing slave labour in lumber camps, plantations on turpentine fields, and railroads.

Mrs. Mary Grace Quackenbos, the lawyer, whose enterprise brought about the exposure of the evils of Peonage, is now in Florida engaged on behalf of the Attorney-General, Mr. Bonaparte, in a secret mission which it is hoped will furnish the Government with material for the prosecution and conviction of the promoters of this organised slavery.

More than a year ago Mrs. Quackenbos, travelling as a magazine writer obtained a proof of the brutalities committed in the Carolinas, Virginia, Florida, and other States, by employers who after decoying immigrants by roseate promises to their camps or estates, kept them prisoners under armed guards. Those who tried to escape were pursued by bloodhounds, and often killed. They were invariably flogged or otherwise maltreated. Some eventually found their way to New York, where their sufferings came to Mrs. Quackenbos's notice.

The volume of evidence which she presented to the Government so impressed the Department of Justice that Mr. Chas. W. Russell, Assistant Attorney-General, was immediately commissioned to investigate Peonage, with Mrs. Quackenbos as Assistant in New York, where she conducted a vigorous prosecution of the labour agents who are the tools of the Southern employers.

Recently Mrs. Quackenbos was made special Assistant Attorney-General in dealing with crimes of Peonage, at a salary of £5,000. In this capacity it was reported that she had gone on a "trust busting" expedition to New Orleans, in connection with the impending lumber trust; but her associate in New York informs me that this is incorrect.

Mrs. Quackenbos, who is a lady of wealth, was called to the New York Bar in 1900. She organised the People's law firm, which gives legal assistance at moderate fees to persons of small means. She was brought before the public in the case of Mrs. Antoinette Tolle, a poor Italian woman, condemned on a charge of murder. Mrs. Quackenbos, on her own initiative, collected evidence which induced the Court of Pardon to commute the capital sentence to one of imprisonment.

Mr. Bonaparte, is confident that she will acquit herself triumphantly in the extremely difficult mission with which he has now entrusted her.

PREYING ON TOURISTS.

Geneva, September 20.

The Berne police arrested late last night at a leading hotel two American card-sharpers charged with cheating a young Russian nobleman, who lodged a complaint with the hotel manager, saying that he had lost £80.

Through travelling under assumed names, the two men have been identified by means of the anthropometric system as a couple who since 1903 have defied arrest by means of false names and disguises. They are wanted for a series of robberies committed generally upon rich tourists in London, Monte Carlo, Paris, Nice, and Ostend. Possessing plenty of money, they adopted new names at every leading hotel. All the cities mentioned have notified a demand for the extradition of the prisoners.

STANDARD OIL DISCLOSURES.

New York, September 20.—At to-day's hearing of the Standard Oil case it transpired that Mr. John D. Rockefeller's present holdings in the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey are 247,698 shares, which is a little over one-fourth of the total number of shares outstanding. It appeared from the treasurer's testimony that the profits of the company since 1882 have amounted to about 900,000,000 dols.

THE INCREASE IN PASSAGE RATES.

CAPT. R. F. BIDWELL (101st Grenadiers), writing to the "Times" from Mhow, Central India, on Aug. 29, with reference to the decision by the steamship companies to raise the fares on the homeward passage by ten per cent. says: "I should be glad if you could see your way to comment on the hardship thereby entailed on Europeans of all classes who have to pay their own fares when going on and returning from leave. Let me give you an instance. The subaltern officer of the Indian Army is about the poorest paid official in India, and he remains a subaltern for nine years. His total pay and allowances come to 346 rs., or £21 15s. "per mensem." Now, at present, the cheapest method of going to and from England is by P. and O. S. N. Co., second class 'B' accommodation at 815 rs.; add ten per cent., it becomes 896 rs.; add 250 rs. for railway fare to and from port of embarkation and disembarkation, incidental expenses, &c., giving a total outlay of 1,150 rs., or over three and a half months' pay from the subaltern's pocket. This bears hardly enough on him as a bachelor, but as a married man it makes it impossible for him to send or accompany his family to England, unless he goes heavily into debt. I have only pointed out the case from the subaltern's point of view, because, though the burden is heavy, his is the heaviest of all."

The case put by the gallant captain says the *Overland Mail* is one that must appeal strongly to the sympathy of every Anglo-Indian officer, civil or military, and is one that ought not to be disregarded by the higher powers, to whom the comfort and content of the Government servants cannot, either righteously or safely, be overlooked. It must, however, be pointed out that, in a case of this kind, the responsibility for providing a remedy rests with the Government, and not with the steamship companies. Captain Bidwell very wisely refrains from offering any suggestion on that point. He states the fact of the hardship and invites the "Times" to comment on it. But the steamship companies have explained that they are obliged to increase their fares in order to recoup themselves for the increase in the cost of running their steamer from various causes. In that case there is nothing to be said so far as they are concerned. They cannot reasonably be expected to run their steamers at a loss, even for the benefit of Government servants. It would be a good thing could the latter receive the benefit of exceptional treatment on behalf of themselves and their families; but that can only be secured by a contribution from the Government to cover the amount of the desired relief. The general public would very much resent having to pay more for their passages in order that employes of the Government should pay less, and that is what granting discriminating fares to Government servants would primarily involve. The subject is one that may well engage the attention of the Government of India. It is not provided for in the steamship subsidy arrangement for postal purposes.

ATLANTIC RATE WAR.

There is a further development in the war of Atlantic rates. The White Star Line which forms part of the International Mercantile Marine Company, announce that from Nov. 1 the westbound or eastbound first-class fares on the Southampton-Cherbourg and New York service will be as follows: "Adriatic" £12 10s. (now £20 westbound and £15 10s. eastbound). "Oceanic" £13 10s. (now £21 westbound and £16 10s. eastbound). "Majestic and Teutonic, £10 10s. (now £18 westbound and £13 10s. eastbound). In the Liverpool-New York service the minimum first-class fares on and after Nov. 1, westward or eastward, will be:—"Baltic, Cedric," and "Celtic," £11 10s. (now £19 westbound and £14 10s. eastbound). "Arabic" £10 (now £16 westbound and £11 10s. eastbound). In the Liverpool-Boston service the minimum first-class fares on and after Nov. 1, westward or eastward, will be:—Steamship "Republic," £10 (now £16, westbound and £11 10s. eastbound). "Cymric" £10 (now £14 westbound and £10 eastbound).

There was a fresh development in the rate war on Sept. 17, when the Leyland Line, which carries first-class passengers only from Liverpool to Boston notified the agents that, commencing with the sailing of the "Canadian" on Nov. 2, a specially-reduced cabin rate of £10 for westward-bound traffic will come into operation. This means a cut of a sovereign below the normal winter rate. The Cunard is the only American line which has not announced reduced winter fares, but it is expected that sooner or later it will be compelled to follow the example of its competitors. The Canadian lines have not yet arrived at a decision on the subject.

RAILWAYMEN'S BALLOT.

Directors Delay.

London, September 20.

The ballot paper which will be issued to railwaymen will ask the men to say yes or no to the question whether they favour a withdrawal of labour to secure the recognition of their Union and discussion by the directors of their "national programme."

The directors are not likely to discuss Mr. Bell's proposal for an informal conference till after the middle of October. He has not yet received an acknowledgment of his letter.

The Secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen says that they will not allow Mr. Bell, of the Amalgamated Society, to negotiate.

THE BALLOT PAPER.

The ballot paper is to be sent out in bulk to-morrow evening to the branches of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, and is to be delivered to members of the society on Monday evening, accompanied by an address from Mr Bell, in which he disclaims any intention of influencing the men's decision in one way or another, and confines his remarks to a recital of the history of the events leading up to the present situation.

The ballot paper will contain only one question, namely, whether the member is in favour of handing in his notice on a stated date, in order to secure recognition of the union and discussion with the railway directors of the national programme as adopted by the men's conferences. To this question the members will be asked to answer simply yes or no. The ballot paper is to be returned not later than October 26.

DIRECTORS' ATTITUDE.

A tacit agreement has been arrived at by all the boards of railway directors not to hasten in any way negotiations with the men. The Railway Companies' Association has not yet forwarded Mr. Bell's letter proposing a conference to its members, and unless the shareholders succeed in forcing the hands of the directors, there will be no formal discussion of Mr. Bell's proposals till probably the third week in October.

One railway director stated to-day in an interview with a "Daily Mail" representative, that the action of the men's Executive, in forcing the issue of recognition of the union, and then suggesting a conference where the meaning of that term should be explained, was very clever.

"The public now have the notion," he said, "that only recognition of the men's union is concerned in the dispute. The men's leaders have skilfully clouded the real issue, which is an advance of wages, and such concessions as regards hours of labour as would sweep away the dividends the companies are able to pay.

"It is obvious that the mere recognition of the men's union would in itself mean nothing. What we have to fight against is the sequel—a mandate for higher wages."

FRICTION OF MEN'S UNIONS.

There is apparently some friction between Mr. Bell, secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, and Mr. Albert Fox, of Leeds, general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (the Drivers' Union).

In an interview with a "Daily Mail" representative to-day, Mr. Fox said: "We have no part in the Amalgamated Society's movement at all. The latter decided at the Birmingham Conference that all negotiations should be conducted by Mr. Bell, and it is not likely that any members are going to allow Mr. Bell to negotiate for them. They pay me to do it.

"Mr Bell has no business to speak in the name of the railwaymen of the kingdom. Our men have never asked him to speak for them, and they do not intend to if Mr. Bell is going to force a dispute. He must not blame us. We have no part or lot in it, and we are not going to be blamed."

Asked if his society would support the Amalgamated Society in the event of a strike, Mr. Fox said that his executive would have to decide. No meeting had yet been held.

THE ASSURANCE OF A DON JUAN.

Extraordinary Charges of Fraud at Marseilles.

22 DOCTORS DECEIVED.

A case which by its many remarkable features might form the subject of a sensational serial story is now occupying the attention of the Marseilles Correctional Court.

Three persons, Mme. Hispanet, a buxom good-looking married woman of 40, Carcassone, a Marseilles private banker and moneylender, whose appearance gives one rather the impression that he is a stout easy-going publican rather than a money lender, and an insurance agent, named Phillipp, are arraigned on a charge of attempting to defraud a dozen life assurance companies of sums amounting in the aggregate to £72,000, by contracting insurance polices on the life of one Th. Mille, who at the time the policies were taken out was in the last stage of consumption.

The entire interest of the case centres round this man Mille who died a little over a twelvemonth ago and it is on his posthumous accusations contained in a letter written when dying and which was delivered to the District-Attorney-General after the man's death that the law was set in motion.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 20.

TALL TALK.

No wonder that the sea-serpent hides his diminished head this year! We have got a bigger attraction. Professor C. W. Gilmore of the famous Smithsonian Institution has discovered in Central Alaska a mammoth, intact, whose proportions stagger the imagination. "From nose to tail it measures 75 feet, while its height is from 40 to 50 feet." As that is fully three times the size of the biggest mammoth previously discovered, the sea-serpent may well refrain from obtruding its puny proportions upon public attention. We always knew that there were giants in the days when the mammoth provided our flint-slinging ancestors with rump steak and ivory visiting cards; but not the finest imagination had previously pictured substance such as this. The figures send one instantly to the correspondence columns of the "Times" in the expectation that Sir Henry Howorth will there have a question or two to ask, and authenticated measurements to cite. Possibly the story has not yet reached him, for he, like Professor Ray Lankester, is so far silent.

MYTHICAL MAMMOTHS.

Figures which are calculated by American brains defy the assertion that spontaneous generation is impossible; their additions grow and multiply incredibly. Not the word of Professor Gilmore is here doubted; only that of the gentleman who has cabled over the details as to this mammoth. Such mammoths as have up to now been found whole have been relatively small beer compared with elephants of which we have record. That giant which was discovered whole when the swollen Lena warmed and thawed adjacent morasses which had lain for thirty or more centuries frozen—that one was but fifteen feet in length and thirteen high. Now we know of elephants, even in this age of small things, which stood fourteen feet at the shoulder, with a length corresponding. The bones found show that there did live mammoths larger than this one. But it is the number of the brutes rather than their titanic size as to which we have most indisputable evidence. And that number was simply amazing. For hundreds of years trade in fossil ivory has been carried on; it was a flourishing industry at Khiva a thousand years ago. Twenty thousand mammoth carcases have been discovered in Siberia alone in twenty modern years. In thirteen years two thousand grinders of the mammoth have been dredged up off the coast of Norfolk.

THE EIFFEL TOWER.

The contract for painting the Eiffel Tower at Paris has just been given out. This is the fourth time since its erection in 1889 that this huge mass of steel has been painted. The work will occupy forty painters for three months, and the cost is estimated at £8,000. The tower will once again change its colour. When first erected it was painted orange, then red, and just now it is yellow. This year it will be party-coloured. From the third platform to the summit it will be white and the lower part yellow. The fact that so much money is to be spent in painting the tower would go to show that the owners have no intention of pulling it down. Last year it was reported that the tower had ceased to be an attraction to the public, and that the shareholders had decided to remove it altogether, as the cost of its upkeep was heavy.

A POSSIBLE "CLASSIC."

It would be a pity both for historical and artistic reasons if the tower were to be destroyed, for it is a once the first and best of its kind, and it should be given its chance of becoming an architectural classic with posterity. At M. Camille Mauclair points out in an article in the "Revue Bleue," it is the first example of a style which is still an æsthetic outlaw. "We have seen many a thing like it since," he writes, "but at the time, about 1889, it was like a work of the Martians described by Wells in the 'War of the Worlds'—a portent, repulsive, scaring, meant to stun and outrage the imagination. It rose in all ill-famed slum, at once populous and desolate, to give the lie brutally and boorishly to an artistic capital. And even now we have not made up our minds about this obtrusive feature; the city has not assimilated it; the past is still too living and the future too formless for one to be able to place such a thing."

AN ENERGETIC PEER.

The announcement of Lord Strathcona's return to his Highland home at Glencoe reminds a correspondent that even in that remote, out-of-the-world scene Lord Strathcona cannot resist his "bustling" instincts. There, as elsewhere, he is always in a hurry. His time is fully occupied. It is the land of leisure, but that has no allurement. He always arrives by special train, and departs in the same fashion. Oban is the West Highland terminus for all trains from the south but Ballachulish, the terminus for Glencoe, is 15 miles away. It is served by a single branch line, worked on the block system. At every station the driver takes up and lays down the badge which carries him from block to block.

SHOCKING THE NATIVES.

As every hamlet between Oban and Ballachulish with more than two houses has a station, it can be understood that the stops are very frequent and that the journey (although the route is picturesque and romantic) is very tedious to a man in a hurry. It is the slowest line on the earth, perhaps, except when Lord Strathcona travels by it. I have known him stop his special (adds our correspondent) when halfway to Oban and send it back to Ballachulish to collect papers he had forgotten in his rush. Everyone knows how abhorrent is railway travelling on a Sunday to the severe Puritanism of the Highlands. Lord Strathcona does the most of his travelling on Sundays. At first the natives were thoroughly shocked, but now the familiarity of Strathcona's Sunday special seems to have bred a form of resigned indifference to the inevitable.

A CURIOUS CUSTOM.

A correspondent sends to the "Country Gentleman" an account of a strange custom observed yearly in the small hamlet of Week, in Westmorland, in commemoration of an incident that happened in the year 1841. That year there was a plague of wasps, and many persons throughout the country succumbed to the poisonous sting. The little hamlet holds the record for its number of victims, and in memory of the occurrence a memorial tablet was erected on the moor there. Now each year there is a procession. Most of the inhabitants turn out carrying insect-powder and other devices for killing wasps, and march to the memorial stone, where a short service is held by the minister of the parish. When the service is over a general crusade is made in search of wasps' nests, which are immediately destroyed. Some carry guns, some rags saturated in turpentine, whilst others carry paraffin, which is poured into the nest and a match applied. The anniversary is considered the most important event of the year.

FRENCH CANADIANS IN MONTREAL.

The report that the birth-rate of the French Canadians in Montreal is 47·66 per 1,000 will not surprise anyone who has studied the increase of this hardly thrifty people in recent years. When Quebec fell into the hands of the British, nearly a hundred and sixty years ago, there were some 6,000 French Canadians living in scattered communities on the banks of the St Lawrence. Now there are 1,700,000—more than 28 times that number. This great increase is said both by French and English to be due only to the natural fecundity of the race. In the twenty years between the census of 1881 and that of 1901 the increase of the English-speaking people of Canada was about 20 per cent. Thousands of immigrants had poured into the country from Europe and the United States during this period. The French, who had received practically no fresh accessions from without, had increased by nearly 28 per cent.

A RACE OF EMIGRANTS.

What becomes of all this increase? Much of the surplus French population goes to fill up the still partially settled northern parts of the province of Quebec, while a goodly portion of it is pushing out the English speaking Quebeckers into the Eastern Townships, a district of the southern part of the province lying along the American border. Many thousands of it was originally settled by United Empire Loyalists, emigrants from the seceding colonies, who left all they had for the sake of living under their flag. As late even as fifty years ago the French element in this district was small; in many parts there was none. Now, it is said that in every country but two the French are in the majority, and each year an ever-growing number of farms is sold by the British. This process is going on also in Eastern and Northern Ontario, where, divided from their own people only by the Ottawa river, there was in 1901 a French belt of 160,000 inhabitants. Almost as many are found in the maritime provinces. But perhaps it is in sometime Puritan New England that the most remarkable growth of French population has taken place, for there are to be found the larger part of the million French Canadians who are estimated to live in the United States.

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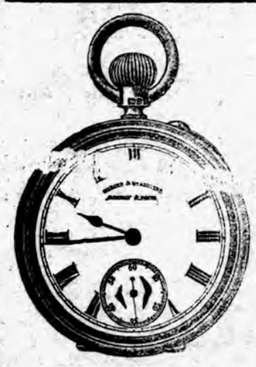

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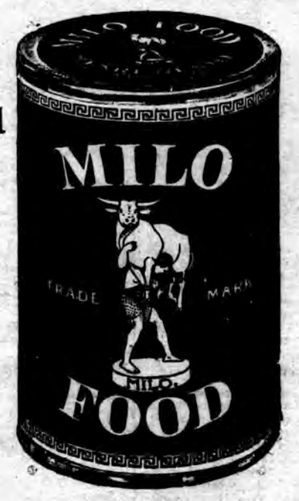

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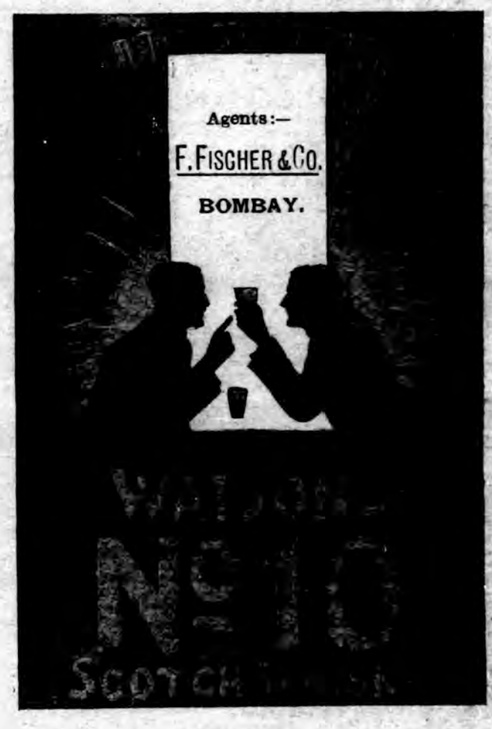

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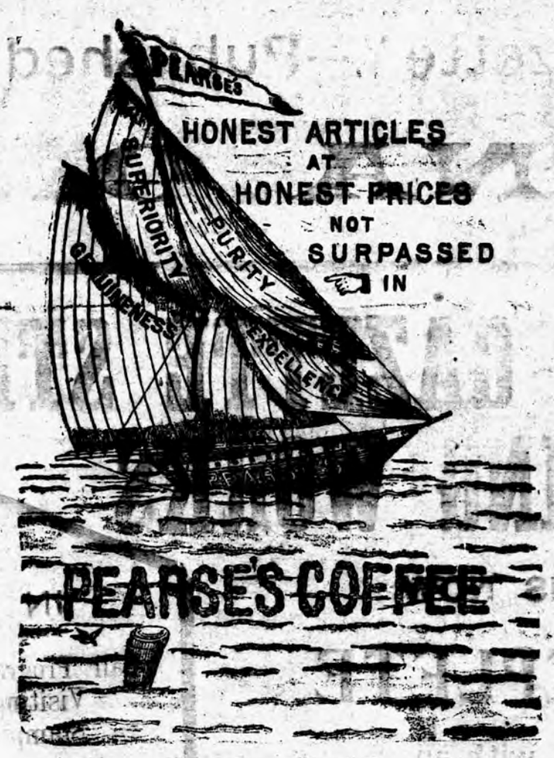

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